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NEW U.S. PROPOSALS TERMED 'DIGITAL VARIATION'

LD142152 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 14 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The U.S. Administration, contrary to the principle of confidentiality adopted for the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons, the principle which Washington likes to talk about and constantly urges the USSR to follow, has been disclosing during the past few days every detail of the latest U.S. proposals at the talks. Things have gone so far thzt the White House has released a special "fact sheet" on these proposals.

Washington's purpose is perfectly clear: It is trying to convince the public by unrestrained self-advertizing that Washington wants reductions in nuclear armaments, and thus to sell a shoddy commodity to the gullible. Quite a few pompous epithets are used, such as "new contructive proposals" and "substantial and fair reductions," but Washington is obviously failing to prove anything like that. Under scrutiny, all this "package" is an even worse version of those American proposals which have long proved unsuitable for the process of arms limitation and reduction. There is no "fairness" in it and its only purpose is to secure unilateral military advantages for the United States.

What attracts attention first and foremost is the lack of any change in the U.S. stand on the "star wars" program. Washington continues to block the solution of the question of a ban on space-strike weapons and is seeking to put anti-satellite weapons outside the framework of the talks. Yet the U.S. Administration must be aware that if no agreement on the prevention of the militarization of space is reached, any "variations" on the subject of reductions in nuclear arms arsenals are pointless. There can be no reductions whatsoever because the other side should rely on arms arsenals to restore the balance of forces which is being upset by the development of a "space shield" of any kind. The deliberately provoked and maintained stalemate on the "star wars" is calling into question all the other proposals.

As regards strategic nuclear armaments, the White House is trying to create the impression that it has accepted the Soviet concept of 50 per cent reductions. However, it is an obvious attempt to mislead the world public. The "new" proposals of the USA are merely a "digital variation" of their old proposals while the untenable principles inherent in them have not been revised at all. It is proposed to reduce the total number of warheads on intercontinental ballistic missiels (ICBM's) and submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM's) to the level of 4,500 on the condition that the ICBM's carry not more than 3,000 warheads. Separate proposals call for a limit of 350 on the number of strategic bombers and for a limit of 1,500 on the number of air-launched cruise missiles carried by them.

The U.S. pattern essentially contradicts the Soviet proposal on 50 percent cuts. First, the Soviet proposal embraces all the nuclear weapons of the USA and the USSR reaching each other's territories. As for the USA, it is seeking to evade the reality that Soviet territory faces double threat, that from the U.S. strategic offensive forces and from U.S. medium-range missiles and forward-based systems deployed around the Soviet Union. This means that following reductions according to the U.S. pattern and given equality in the strategic systems, Soviet territory will face an additional threat from U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, from 560 nuclear-capable planes based on 14 U.S. aircraft carriers and from hundres of U.S. planes stationed in close proximity of the borders of the USSR and its allies. But what about fairness and equal security?

Washington should also be reminded that the question of forward-based systems has never been removed from the agenda. It was subject to detailed talks and agreement upon the entry of the SALT-2 treaty into force. However, the U.S. side blocked the ratification of that treaty and now is trying to create the impression that forward-based forces should not be counted. But the existence of these forces is a reality and they must be counted in the nuclear balance.

Second, the Soviet proposal envisions that neither of the components of the strategic "triad" -- ICBM's, SLBM's or strategic bombers -- should incorporate more than 60 per cent of the total number of warheads, which means that all those components are made equal from the point of view of the ceiling on the number of warheads allowed for them, this condition is fair because the patterns of the forces of the sides are different. But Washington, using these structural differences, proposes additional restrictions on the basic component of the Soviet strategic forces, ICBM's, and none for the strongest component of its own forces, SLBM's. Moreover, proposing a ban on all new "heavy" ICBM's and on modifications of such missiles already available to the USSR,the USA flatly rejects the Soviet proposal that the programs for the development and deployment of new types and kinds of strategic armaments be prohibited or severely restricted. In this way it would like to have a free hand to deploy the MX ICBM, Trident-1 and Trident-2 SLBM's, B-1B and Stealth strategic bombers and long-range cruise missiles. Small wonder that the "fact sheet" of the White House says that the principle behind the implementation of the American proposals would be build down through buildup. But this principle is obviously meant to benefit the USA: even today restrictions under the SALT-2 treaty hamper Washington in the buildup of its new Trident SLBm's.

Third, proposing a ceiling of 350 on strategic bombers, Washington proceeds from its own needs because the USSR does not have even half that number (about 150 planes). By refusing to include the bombers in the total ceiling, Washington detracts from the nuclear balance roughly 2,000 bombs and air-launched small-range missiles. In so doing, the USA ridiculously "explains" its unwillingness by the existence of an air defense system in the USSR.

As for the ultimate results of reductions, differences of principle between the proposals of the USSR and the USA immediately strike the eye. According to the Soviet pattern, the sides would have left to them 1,250 and 1,680 vehicles, respectively, reaching each other's territories. Under the American proposals, however, the USA would have 1,600-1,900 vehicles -- plus hundreds of vehicles of the forward-based systems and medium-range missiles. All of them can reach Soviet territory. Another serious drawback of Washington's proposals is that they do not count sea-based cruise missiles.

As regards medium-range nuclear weapons, Washington came up with its old "intermediate" option, and even made it worse, non-constructive as it was, with additional demands. Under the proposal, the USA and the USSR would be left with 140 medium-range missile launchers in Europe, and the Soviet Union, moreover, would have to reduce its missiles in the Asian part of the country without any restrictions on the U.S. nuclear forces in the Far East. The "clarifications" of the White House on this matter sound downright funny: The USSR should reduce its missiles reaching the territories of the U.S. allies in Western Europe while the British and French nuclear systems capable of hitting targets in Soviet territory are not counted in the European nuclear balance. Moreover, the USA refuses to count in any way its forward-based systems too.

All this shows that the entire "package" of U.S. proposals has the sole purpose of ensuring reductions in the Soviet nuclear forces and severe restrictions on them and securing freedom of action for the USA. Any observance of the basic principle of equality and equal security, any respect for the partner's interest are totally absent from these proposals.

KORIONOV COMMENTS ON U.S. SDI CONCEPTS

PM141316 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov article: "Imperial Ambition; The 'Star Wars' Program in the U.S. Administration's Global Plans"]

[Text] Today there is no other problem more important for the peoples on the planet than the preservation of peace and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. And the more persistently mankind seeks an answer to the question concerning the origins of the immediate chreat, so much the greater is the alarm with which it focuses its vision on the sword being raised above it by th U.S. militarists.

These sinister schemes have materialized in a most concentrated fashion in the "star wars" program, which the U. S. Administration is trying to package in the gaudy wrappings of "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). These efforts have become particularly persistent on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, with which the peoples are linking their hopes for positive changes in international relations.

To achieve specific and tangible agreements in Geneva, which would help to strengthen security and confidence in the world and would offer an opportunity to half the process of the accumulation and improvement of mass destruction weapons -- this is the Soviet Union's sincere desire. It has been embodied in the new package of large-scale peace proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev during his visit to France.

Certain U.S. circles have a different approach toward the meeting. Incantations can be heard coming from Washington round the clock: The "Strategic Defense Initiative" must not be discussed in Geneva, even if this would rule out any chances of reaching agreement on the limitation of offensive weapons. "There can be no question at all of abandoning it at any time," Pentagon chief C. Weinberger claims in connection with the "star wars" program.

The "star wars" program embodies the long-cherished hegemonistic schemes of the most bellicose circles of U.S. imperialism. In our time, when the peoples' desire for freedom and national independence has become insuperable, the newly emerged pretenders to world domination see no other way but violence intheir attempts to attain their mild goals. The reliance on violence also underlies the "star wars" program. Back in 1946 [date as published] the Rand Corporation, one of the U.S. ruling clique's "think tanks," declared: "The state which will be the first to score important successes in space will be recognized as world leader in the military and scientific spheres."

U.S. imperialism's plans to break the military-strategic parity existing between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO are failing one after the other. Therefore, Washington is now reaching for outer space in the hope of attaining military superiority over socialism there and establishing its control over the planet.

"Our objective," the White House chief tried to make out a few days ago, "is to ensure greater security in the world on the basis of creating a reliable non-nuclear shield which will defend people by preventing weapons from reaching their set targets...." but those who are building this "shield" have something else to say. "For us outer space is primarily a theater of military operations," commander of the USAF Space command, admits.

The air-space doctrine adopted in the United States last year claims that the U.S. Air Force, which will include the strike space means, bears the basic responsibility for ensuring superiority in outer space and that this superiority "ensures for the United States the freedom of action to deliver effective strategic strikes and offers unlimited opportunities for military actions." And the regulations of the very same Air Force read: "...the growing importance of space operations leads to the possibility of space-to-space or space-to-earth military actions." So, what kind of "defense" can we speak about after all this?

The big talk about the pure research nature of the program, hypocritically styled "Strategic Defense Initiative," is aimed at simpletons. Its purpose is to cover up the creation [sozdaniye] of strike space weapons. Who would be naive enough to believe that the bosses of military concerns would halt halfway when they are promised exorbitant profits and the research itself is conducted under Pentagon orders and contracts? And is there any soberminded person who would believe that the purpose of the intended space weapons is to lead to the liquidation of nuclear weapons? Here is a cynical admission by E. Teller, "father of the hydrogen bomb": "The fairy tale that SDI is meant to further the liquidation of nuclear weapons on earth was invented for domestic consumption in the United States and in order to deal a blow to the antiwar movement and make it accept SDI."

It is not only the Americans, but also the West Europeans, Japanese, and other "partners" who are being deceived. There is speculation upon the peoples' natural desire for security and upon people's centuries-old ideas that defense is a boon and that it is possible to take cover behind a "shield." In fact, the claim that the U.S. space "shield" could allegedly ensure security not only for the United States but also for its allies is just another swindle.

In the nuclear age, more than ever before, security can be only common and collective. Peaceful coexistence, detente, disarmament, buildup of confidence, and development of international cooperation -- this is the true path to ensure the security of all peoples and states.

Common sense leads additional millions of people to the conclusion that the "star wars" program will thwart all the efforts aimed at terminating the arms race and will result in an even more dangerous nuclear confrontation.

The entire experience of NATO's existence testifies that Washington has invariably used the tension it has itself created to deploy hundreds of its military bases in West Europe, just as in Asia and other parts of the world, to station its troops on other peoples' territory, and to turn these countries and entire regions into testing grounds for its nuclear, missile, chemical, and other deadly weapons. It is, after all, perfectly clear that the U.S. allies in NATO and other military blocs are in no position to exert the slightest real influence on the scale or pace of the "star wars" program's implementation. And it is primarily up to them to "get themselves out of the mess" being cooked up by the transatlantic "chef."

Meanwhile, this program has gained its supporters in Bonn and Tokyo. And this must put on their guard those who truly hold precious the cause of security in Europe and Asia. It is no accident that the role of SDI advocates outside the United States has been taken up by those FRG and Japanese circles which are calculating that by participating in this program they will gain an opportunity to circumvent the ban on the acquisition of nuclear weapons. Is this the path leading to security in Europe and Asia?

The transatlantic "sirens" are striving to assure the states being involved in the "star wars" program's implementation that their participation in it will help ensure these countries' sovereignty. Here, too, everything is turned upside down.

The West European countries are being assigned the role of secondary "subcontractors" in this program. Here is just one example: Britain's Defense Secretary Heseltine recently announced that agreement had been reached with the United States regarding British participation in the "star wars" program. The conditions appear to be extremely peculiar. Heseltine admitted that Weinberger did not give any guarantees regarding London's main demand that Britain's participation would assure it of orders totaling $1.5 billion. The minister also passed over in silence another request by British firms for guarantees that they will not be refused access to U.S. technological secrets. Former FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt did have grounds for warning: "Any possible U.S. Administration in the nineties and later will conceal its technological cards and will not deal them to the Europeans out of goodwill."

A similar admission was to be seen a few days ago in the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN. Noting what lies in store for the countries planning to step into the trap being set by Washington, it drew the conclusion: The United States "will suck them dry of all technology, and will not share its own technology for anything." Press reports have made it known that the United States is insisting on receiving from Japan the military technology necessary for the production of space strike weapons. This concerns in particular antisatellite weapon guidance systems [sistemy navedeniya], development [razrabotka] of laser weapons, robotics, and so on.

As regards the "security" which is supposedly promised by Japan's participation in Washington's latest militarist scheme, it is sufficient to recall a few statements by official U.S. Administration spokesmen in order to obtain a clearer picture in this respect. R. Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, declared: "The U.S. border now runs more than 5,000 miles west of San Francisco's Golden Gate." His chief's global empire appetites stretch even further. The objective of U.S. policy as applied to the Asia and Pacific region, Weinberger says openly, is to counter [protivoborstvo] the Soviet Union "from the Persian Gulf to the Aleutian Islands." This is a pursuit of the very same policy -- to turn the countries and regions being involved in the U.S. military orbit into the U.S. military's testing grounds, with all the consequences resulting from this, even in peacetime. There is no need to explain that participation in the "star wars" program would only harness these countries even more firmly to the Pentagon's chariot.

It is, therefore, no wonder that the countries, one after another, are answering Washington's invitation to get involved in this adventure with a brief but expressive "No, thank you." This is what France, Denmark, Greece, Australia, and Canada have already done. Others are hesitating.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to deceive the peoples. The fourth national conference of the U.S. Peace Council, held recently in New Haven (Connecticut), rightly noted: "Success at the Geneva meeting depends totally and fully on the U.S. Administration's readiness to abandon its 'star wars' plans."

The CPSU and the Soviet state are countering the U.S. adventurist and imperial policy with a clear and constructive course leading to a positive turnabout in the development of international relations, to the termination of the arms race on earth and its prevention in space. Those circles in Washington, which suppose that a policy of blackmail and threats toward the USSR Can be successfully pursued, are building castles in the sand. The USSR will ensure its own security and the security of its allies in any event.

The Soviet Union believes that the problem of blocking the militarization of outer space demands an approach in line with the requirements of our time. Yesterday's measures are inapplicable here. What is required today, more than ever before, is a far-signted policy based on understanding of realities and consideration of the enormous dangers which will inevitably emerge if those who bear the responsibility for making the only correct decision today were to duck this responsibility.

BOGDANOV CRITICIZES U.S. 'DIVERSONARY MANEUVERS'

PM121134 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Article by Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, under the rubrics "Before the Geneva Meeting" and "Arguments and Facts": "Time for Crucial Decisions"]

[Text] Representatives of the present Republican administration show irritation at negative assessments of their many years of activity, which has heightened tension in the international arena and considerably worsened Soviet-U.S. relations. It is noteworthy that such assessments come not just from the Soviet Union and nonaligned countries, but also from states which are NATO allies of the United States.

The bitter truth, though, has to be faced. In any event, if you judge by deeds rather than by words, international tension is growing. The threat of a nuclear missile catastrophe is not waning. Mountains of weapons have been stockpiled and their production and modernization are being accelerated. The world today is not simply a "power keg," but something far more dangerous -- a concentration of the most up-to-date means of exterminating mankind. But even this turns out to be inadequate -- gigantic new arms programs are being feverishly developed and implemented. More and more new refinements are being made to extremely dangerous strategic concepts, despite the fact that our planet is too small and too fragile for strongarm politics.

As for the Soviet Union, it is doing and will continue to do everything possible to live in peace with states belonging to the other system. THE CPSU ADVOCATES NORMAL, STABLE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES," [uppercase passage published in boldface] The draft new edition of the CPSU Program stresses, "which presuppose noninterference in internal affairs, respect for each other's legitimate interests, recognition and real implementation of the principle of identical security, and the establishment of the greatest possible trust on this basis." Our foreign policy priorities are based above all on an interest in peace and in a stable international situation which would make it possible to focus attention and resources on creative work. We are resolute opponents of the arms race on earth and its transfer to space. This dangerous process must be stopped and disarmament must be urgently tackled.

This is precisely the goal served by the Soviet proposals expounded by M.S. Gorbachev in France. What is striking above all is the scale and realistic nature of the Soviet initiatives aimed at strengthening strategic stability and therefore, general security. The Soviet initiative's realism lies in the fact that it did not emerge in a vacuum. USSR-U.S. military-strategic parity persists. The unlimited-duration Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems remains in force. The Salt II treaty is observed in practice. The Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in three media are in force. These most important agreements provide the basis for further steps in the disarmament sphere.

The Soviet Union has taken a number of measures to create a favorable atmosphere for curbing the arms race. In 1982 the USSR unilaterally assumed a commitment not to be the first to use unclear weapons and called on other nuclear powers to follow its example. The USSR has unilaterally suspended the further deployment of its medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe and has called on the United States to respond in kind. The USSR also unilaterally decided to end all nuclear explosions as of 6 August 1985 and proposed to the United States that it take a similar step. No one should be in any doubt: Our country will not be the first to move into space with weapons.

What is the essence of the Soviet proposals? They constitute an integral program of specific measures. First, they are wholly in accord with the principle of equality and identical security of the sides. Second, their implementation would make it possible to halt the further buildup of nuclear arsenals and to eventually eliminate them. Third, space is not to be militarized, but should be kept exclusively for peaceful use for the good of all mankind.

The Soviet Union has proposed to the U.S. Government that agreement be reached on a complete ban for both sides on space strike arms and a really radical, 50 percent reduction in their nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory. Earlier, even before talks in Genenva, the USSR proposed lowering the level of strategic arms by 25 percent. Now, however, readiness has been expressed to carry out more radical cuts in the nucler arsenals of the United States and the USSR. It is no accident that it is a matter of a reduction in the nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory. After all, it is no secret that U.S. medium-range facilities deployed in West European NATO countries can reach targets on the USSR's territory and constitute a serious addition to the U.S. strategic arsenal.

If the Soviet proposals are implemented, the total number of Soviet and U.S. nuclear facilities capable of reaching each other's territory will amount respectively to 1,250 and 1,680 units. That is, the Soviet Union agrees to the United States' having a certain advantage in terms of the number of delivery vehicles. The USSR does so bearing in mind that after the 50 percent cut in nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, the sides will have an identical number of nuclear charges -- 6,000 units each. A rough strategic equilibrium would thus be ensured. Since strategic offensive faciliteis are similar to one another in terms of their destructive capabilities, they must be regarded and evaluated together, as a single whole. This has always been the ultimate basis of talks. That is precisely why the Soviet proposal provides that no one component of either side's strategic "triad" constitute more than 60 percent of the total number of charges (6,000 units) remaining after the reduction. Such an approach does not demand a radical restructuring of the U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear forces since each component of the "triad," including Soviet ICBM's would be subject to reduction.

Of course, a 50 percent reduction of Soviet and U.S. nuclear missiles capable of reaching the other's territory is only possible if an accord on a complete ban on space strike arms is achieved. That is an honest and fair approach. We are ready to talk only about the nonmilitarization of space. In place of "star wars" plans, we propose a program of "star peace."

The Soviet proposals on radically reducing nuclear arms and on the nonmilitarization of space have been the focus of discussion by U.S. politicians and public figures. The U.S. Administration, while not rejecting as a whole the new major initiatives made by the Soviet Union, is making considerable efforts to discredit them. The U.S. Administration is worried by the fact that even NATO countries regard these proposals with enthusiasm. That is why louder and louder calls are coming from these U.S. figures who want to deadlock the chance of reaching mutually acceptable solutions as deeply as possible, gain time for implementing the SDI program, and ultimately, achieve military advantages over the Soviet Union.

In order to sow distrust of the new Soviet peace initiatives leading U.S. figures are seeking to convince the public that rough military equilibrium between the USSR and the United States does not exist at the moment and that the United States allegedly "lags" far behind the USSR in terms of strategic offensive arms. It is also claimed that the USSR has shot ahead in the sphere of creating [sozdaniye] an ABM defense of the country's territory. Old arguments! And an old falsehood! The truth is that rough equilibrium in strategic arms does exist between the USSR and the United States. Compared with 1979, when the SALT II treaty was signed, the number of the two sides' strategic delivery vehicles has not changed.

The USSR has somewhat more of them than the United States (2,504-2,210). But, on the other hand, the United States still has more charges on them. On the whole, rough equality reigns. The Joint Chiefs of Staff report to Congress in 1984 records: "At this time rough nuclear parity exists between the United States and the Soviet Union."

Washington's statements about an alleged threefold Soviet superiority in warheads on ICBM's ring false. The fact is that the United States has roughly the same superiority in warheads on SLBM's. The fabrications of the Pentagon and the U.S. State Department to the effect that the USSR has already virtually created an ABM defense of its country's territory are a deception. The Soviet side has stated at the most authoritative level that the USSR is not engaged in developing [razrabotka] and therefore, in testing any types of space weapons at all. We have no programs for creating [sozdaniye] space strike facilities and have no "star wars" plans like those of the United States. The Soviet Union is strictly fulfilling the unlimited-duration 1972 ABM defense treaty.

The United States is trying to "adjust the balance" with a single goal -- altering the rough equality in strategic facilities in America's favor. The "imbalance," the U.S. side thinks, arose when the USSR acquired an adequate capability to retaliate to a strike against its own territory with a strike against the territory of the potential aggressor. This capability arose chiefly with the development of Soviet ICBM's. That is why the United States is trying to depict our ICBM's as "the main source of the problem."

The capability to respond equivalently, strike for strike, is the basis for the maintenance of equilibrium in nuclear forces and an important factor in maintaining peace and stability. Rough equality is also the essential basis for the process of limiting nuclear arms. Today, the United States is daydreaming of a return to the situation where an invulnerable "fortress America" could threaten any other state with nuclear reprisal. But there is no return to the past.

In putting forward constructive proposals on space and nuclear arms, the Soviet Union, guided by broad international security interests, has traveled its half of the way. The Soviet side is not seeking any military advantages for itself. It is seeking one thing alone -- fair and honest agreements. However, certain Washington circles, judging by all accounts, are frightened at the very thought that the accord, that is waited for throughout the world, will be achieved at the upcoming Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva.

The U.S. President recently stated that the United States has prepared its own counterproposals in response to the Soviet initiatives. The nature of them is not being revealed. However, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the U.S. counterproposals are "mainly old wares in new packaging." The newspaper stresses that the White House's package cannot "in itself lead to any improvement."

But enough of the old wares in new packaging and other diversionary maneuvers! The time has come for supremely responsible decisions aimed at ending the arms race and halting the slide toward war. The Soviet Union is striving precisely for such a turn of events.

SEMEYKO REFUTES ALLEGED ARMS VIOLATIONS

LD082341 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 8 Nov 85

[From the "Glance at the British Scene" program; commentary by station observer Lev Semeyko]

[Text] Now that the Soviet-American summit is not so far away, what we witness is an obvious polarization of forces.

There are those who favor a radical change in international affairs for the better, and those who oppose it. The latter may become indignant and say: You are wrong -- we are for these changes; who wouldn't like the Geneva meeting to be a success? But in reality they are against any success. They are pouring oil on the flame meant to burn down the confidence in the Soviet Union's policy of those who still retain it. Despite years and years of anti-Soviet propaganda. They have found a new bugbear, a claim that the Soviet Union is allegedly violating its international commitments. Caspar Weinberger seems to be taking the lead in the exploitation of this claim. During the recent NATO meeting he unleashed a whole series of accusations against the Soviet Union. This fact did not pass unnoticed in Moscow when forecasts were being made of the likely results of the Geneva summit.

Some of the mass media have snatched up the Pentagon's cue. The DAILY EXPRESS, for instance, urges the public to be on the lookout. Why? Just to give a hostile reception to the Soviet calls for making realistic and radical steps to prevent the arms race in outer space and to stop it on earth for one thing, and, for another, to see to it that all watchful Britons approve without much thought any display of toughness by the American side. They are, so to say, to be vigilant.

The Soviet Union is accused of violating the provisions of the SALT-II and the 1972 ABM treaties. It should be noted at this point, without going into great details, that the claims about the Soviet Union's alleged violations of the provisions of the SALT-II treaty are absolutely wrong. The Soviet Union keeps standing by its provisions, though the treaty has not been ratified through Washington's fault. Accusations that the Soviet Union is allegedly testing two new types of missiles are not worth a penny. The SS-25 missile is a modified version of the SS-30 missile, and not an entirely new missile. American officials know this just as well as they know that the radar station now under construction near the city of Krasnoyarsk is not an ABM facility. It is a facility for tracking satellites and is not meant to knock out American warheads in outer space with a higher degree of accuracy. The Soviet Union honors scrupulously both the ABM and the SALT-II treaties. By contrast, in defiance of Article Six of the ABM Treaty, the construction is now in progress of the Pave-Paws radar stations in Greenland and in Britain.

The same DAILY EXPRESS claims wrongly that the Soviet Union allegedly violated on several occasions the convention banning bacteriological warfare and the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the use of chemical weapons. The claim was already laid to the Soviet Union earlier, but there has been no proof whatsoever of these violations. The evidence of this are not only statements made by the Soviet side but also the findings of several international commissions sent to work in Indochina. It would have been more proper for the DAILY EXPRESS to tell its readers that the people and environment in Indochina still suffer from the after effects of the use by the United States of defoliants and herbicides. The same applies to 60,000 American veterans of the aggressive war in Vietnam who demand money-compensation and free medical aid from the administration.

The call of the vigilant DAILY EXPRESS not to forget that all that Moscow has in mind is the alleged victory of the Soviet communist system is especially primitive. After all, this call is fully in line with the American President's statement in London about the Soviet Union being the focus of evil. Both claim that all that the Soviet Union thinks about is to make the Soviet communist system dominate the world with the help of arms. This is as far removed from the truth as the sun is from the earth. The Soviet Union does not want to build a communist society on ashes. It is confident that peaceful competition will show which system is better and has a future. It's this competition that Moscow is calling for, being certain that communism will triumph by virtue of the laws of social development and not by virtue of military competition or particularly military confrontation.

To compete peacefully and prevent a devastating nuclear catastrophe the world needs treaties and agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. It needs first and foremost agreements on curbing the arms race. The nearest future will show whether these agreements will be possible in present day conditions.

MISSILE DEPLOYMENT SHOWS NATO ARMS PUSH

Early Pershing-2 Siting

LD130732 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 12 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

According to the West German magazine STERN, referring to a high-placed Pentagon representative, the United States has completed before the scheduled time deployment of 108 nuclear Pershing-2 missiles in the FRG lest the coming Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva should suspend the programme of their deployment.

The deployment of American first-strike missiles on the West German territory shows once again the intention of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with the United States at the head to continue following the dangerous course of building up militaristic preparations, speeding up the arms race contrary to all high-flown declarations of "peaceability".

All this is taking place against the background of unprecedentedly stepped up activities in the FRG of overtly revanchist forces advocating revision of the post-war frontiers. It is to be noted that this dangerous process is obviously welcomed in Washington which considers revanchism as an auxiliary detachment in the Reagan administration-proclaimed anti-communist "crusade", which seeks to use the potential of revanchist forces for asserting its military-political hegemony in Western Europe. The Bundeswehr now is the most powerful West European NATO Army, equipped with conventional weapons. It is no secret that in the FRG there is a mighty military-industrial complex and products of West German military concerns are exported to more than 70 states of the world.

The ruling right-wing conservative CDU/CSU bloc links with the country's militarization its own far-reaching designs. The Bonn leaders are seeking in every way to enhance to the maximum the FRG's role in NATO. Deployment of American missiles is up to their hegemonistic designs and the arms manufacturers from the shores of the Rhine obviously would like to become the main NATO suppliers of ultra-modern non-nuclear armaments globally.

But the peoples of the European Continent and the whole world do not agree with it. The evidence of that is the mounting anti-nuclear movement in West European countries, the worldwide demand that the nuclear arms race be bridled, that a nuclear catastrophe be averted.

On the threshold of the Geneva meeting the world public expects from the United States and its NATO allies a constructive approach to topical questions of the present, such as the pressing problem of limitation of the nuclear arms race, prevention of militarization of outer space. The world public is waiting for Washington to come, at long last, from the assurances on its striving for solution of problems of limitation of armaments over to practical deeds.

Attempt to Forestall Accord

LD140051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] According to reports in the U.S. press, the United States has completed the deployment [razvertyvaniye] of all Pershing-2 medium-range [word indistinct] missiles in the FRG -- earlier than was planned. As the STERN journal notes, it was proposed that the missiles would be delivered to the FRG no earlier than the end of December.

Here is a commentary: At the microphone is Viktor Levin:

In trying to discover the reason for the accelerated deployment [razvertyvaniye] of these missiles, which carry nuclear charges, STERN expresses this view: Washington is afraid that at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva an agreement may be reached halting the siting [razmeshcheniye] of these missiles. Such assumptions have the right to exist, but I would add that recent practical actions of the United States are evidently aimed at creating additional obstacles on the path to attaining accord on medium-range nuclear weapons. The acceleration of the siting [razmeshcheniye] of Pershing-2 missiles in the FRG is a fact which, although it is the most scandalous, is not the only one. Remember how stubbornly and persistently Washington tried to get the Netherlands to adopt a decision on the siting of cruise missiles. These actions go against the fundamental interests of the peoples of Europe. They are in sharp contrast to the position being demonstrated by the Soviet Union.

Our country, with the aim of creating a favorable political climate on the European Continent, has undertaken a number of steps of exclusive importance. A moratorium has been introduced unilaterally on the siting of medium-range missiles. More [word indistinct] the numbers of SS-20 missiles in the European zone have been lowered to the level of June of last year; that is, the SS-20 missiles which were sited [razmeshcheno] in response to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe have been withdrawn from combat readiness. In other words, not only has the Soviet Union given a signal, but also by concrete deeds, it has shown its sincere interest in and readiness to resolve the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe.

These actions have been highly appraised by the public of Western Europe and of the whole world. But not only has the United States not followed the Soviet example; it has also taken a course of accelerating the saturation of Europe with nuclear weapons. It would appear that Washington has not given up hopes of (?outdoing) the Soviet Union. This is a utopia! There is only one realistic path. The resolving of problems on the basis of equality and equal security.

U.S. Avoids Discussing Numbers

LD140440 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] A report in a West German magazine says that the Pentagon has deployed all 108 Pershing- 2 missiles in the country, ahead of schedule, to get them in place before next week's summit in Geneva. U.S. officials in Washington were not available for comment. The only reaction to the report was a prepared statement by the Department of Defense saying the following: We do not discuss specific numbers of cruise missiles and Pershings in place nor do we discuss deployment schedules.

What they discuss -- and do it rather liberally -- is the numbers of the other side. The Soviet Union, through its top political and military leaders, gives the exact figures of, say, its SS-20 missiles. In the United States they come out with their own figures that are exaggerated, but don't say a word about what the United States has. In Washington, they never discuss their forward-based weapon systems capable of reaching the Soviet Union, nor do they ever mention the nuclear potential of Great Britain and France, also targeted against this country. As a result, the general public in the United States is left with the impression that the Soviet Union is making weapons for the fun of it, while those peace-loving NATO countries sit idly and do nothing.

We have a truly incredible situation when many Americans believe that, for example, SS-20 missiles can reach their country, which is not true, when Western Europe is said to be empty-handed in the face of a Soviet threat. But it is the American cruise and Pershings that can demolish our cities in less than 10 minutes. America's allies have over 500 nuclear warheads that can do the same to us. And we are told not to bother and not to count them in any arms control equation. When they refuse to discuss their own weapons, American officials refuse to discuss the real state of affairs. They thus refuse to discuss parity and equal security.

WESTERN INF STRENGTH PRIMARY CONCERN IN EUROPE

PM311637 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel V. Grebeshkov: "First-Strike Weapons: United States Building Up Nuclear Missiles in West Europe"]

[Text] The continuing deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile means -- Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles [GLCM's] -- in Western Europe is one of the main thrusts of the U.S. Administration's efforts to achieve military superiority over the USSR. By taking the step of initiating their deployment at the end of 1983 on the pretext of the so-called NATO "two-track" decision, the United States deliberately wrecked the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe that were being held in Geneva.

In the next few years the United States intends to deploy 572 units of these types of weapons on the European Continent: 108 Pershing-2 launchers (in the FRG) and 464 GLCM's (160 in Britain, 112 in Italy, 96 in the FRG, and 48 each in Belgium and the Netherlands). The course of events shows the Pentagon and the NATO leadership are expediting these plans for the nuclear "cramming" of Western Europe with unprecedented urgency, even though Western Europe is already an explosive focus for the latest means of destruction

Not 2 years have passed since the first steps were taken, yet the United States has already deployed more than 200 units of the new weapons in Europe. Some 81 Pershing-2 launchers have been sited in the FRG in the region of Schwaebisch-Gmuend, Neu Ulm, Heilbronn, and Neckarsulm. By the end of this year this number will have grown to 108. And 18 launchers are kept on around-the-clock standby in readiness to launch the missiles at a moment's notice.

The deployment of GLCM's is also continuing in space: 128 missiles have arrived and are operational at the bases at Greenham Common (Britain), Comiso (Italy), and Florennes (Belgium). Missiles are continuing to arrive.

Construction of yet another base in Britain is also under way in the Molesworth area. Offical Bonn has confirmed the recent statement by a representative of the USAF command that intensive work has been under way since April to build launch pads for cruise missiles in the region of Wuerschheim (Rhineland Palatinate).

The site for their deployment in the Netherlands is well-known -- the Woensdrecht region in the south of the country. Although the government of that state has postponed a final decision on cruise missiles until November 1985, certain circles in the West are taking measures to push through a decision that suits Washington. The Netherlands has already had visits from U.S. Vice President Bush, NATO Secretary General Carrington, and other lower-ranking visitors. These ranking "nuclear fixers" along with General Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, do not stop stating that the Netherlands will "carry out its obligations" to NATO.

As the Warsaw Pact statement "For the Removal of the Nuclear Threat and a Turn for the Better in European and World Affairs" stresses, "great responsibility for the fate of European and world peace is borne by those states on whose territories the siting of medium-range nuclear missiles is proceeing or planned."

By what motives is the U.S. Administration guided in intensively filling Western Europe with its missiles? How is this urgency to be explained? From Western Europe Pershing-2 missiles and GLCM's can reach a considerable amount of the USSR's European territory. With high accuracy and a powerful nuclear charge, they are capable of hitting a wide range of targets. Moreover, Pershing-2's reach their targets in 8-10 minutes -- that is, several times faster than ICBM's from the continental United States. Cruise missiles fly close to the ground, which makes it harder to get a radar fix on them in good time.

All this shows that the new U.S. medium-range missiles are precisely a means for carrying out a first strike against the USSR and its allies and are intended to give a substantial boost to U.S. strategic nuclear potential. The transatlantic strategists cherish the hope that they will help in catching the other side unawares and creating the conditions for a massive surprise nuclear missile offensive. However, Soviet retaliatory measures are preventing this hope from coming to pass.

From the outset, the deployment of Pershing-2 missiles and GLCM's has been accompanied by a vocal anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. In the process of creating this ruckus, attempts are being made to prove that the appearance of these missiles on European soil is allegedly a "natural reaction" to the Soviet SS-20 missiles, that Western Europe is purportedly defenseless in the face of the "massive concentration" of Soviet medium-range missiles, and that it needs to carry out an "arms upgrading."

For some reason, the U.S. and NATO leaders "forget" about (or, rather, they deliberately ignore) the British and French ballistic missiles and French bombers, and exclude from the reckoning U.S. forward-based and carrier-borne aircraft carrying nuclear weapons. Operating from the territory of West European countries and from the seas adjacent to Europe, they can reach targets on USSR territory. With this approach, when individual kinds of NATO weapons with identical potential are artificially removed, when totaled from the overall nuclear potential of medium-range means, while the Soviet Union's similar missiles -- even in the east of the country -- are included in the reckoning, it is possible to "prove" the need for any "arms upgrading."

This approach totally ignores the reality which has taken shape today: In terms of medium-range carriers -- missiles and aircraft -- and in terms of the charges on them, NATO even has the advantage -- a 50 percent advantage -- as regards the number of charges. Therefore, the U.S. policy of further deployment of its missiles in Western Europe is a continuation of the policy of upsetting the established approximate equilibrium in the illusory hope of acquiring superiority. It leads not to the strengthening of stability, but to a change in the whole situation in Europe and increases the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war.

The European Continent's progressive public is increasingly realizing that Washington is pursuing its own egoistic plans by forcing nuclear missiles on it -- as far as possible to safeguard U.S. territory proper against a nuclear conflagration by confining it to the the eastern hemisphere. In this connection, the protest movement against the stationing of U.S. first-strike missiles in western Europe is not ceasing. It is sufficient to recall the peace camp at the Greenham Common base in Britain. Or the results of a public opinion poll in Belgium, where three-fourths of those polled were opposed to U.S. missiles being brought onto the country's territory. Or actions by very broad sections of the Netherlander public against "winged earth," against the stationing of 48 nuclear cruise missiles on the country's territory. The impressive peace champions' movement and the leading parties of the democratic opposition demand that these missiles not be brought onto Dutch soil, that the missile race be halted in Europe, and that this begin with the Netherlands.

Antimissile sentiments are also strengthening in the ruling circles of a number of West European states. At the last (June) session of the NATO Council, Denmark and Greece reserved their positions on the point in the final document relating to the need to continue deploying U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

The Soviet State is opposed to nuclear war, the arms race, and international tension; it advocates the creation of a situation in which all the peoples benefit. This means peace and cooperation, equal security, and elimination of the fear of nuclear catastrophe. In April of this year, for the purpose of creating an atmosphere of trust and demonstrating its goodwill, the USSR unilaterally introduced a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspended the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. The Soviet Union advocates a sharp reduction in the level of medium-range nuclear means, with strict observance of equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. It has also voices readiness to make a more radical decision: to completely free Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

Confirmation that the foreign policy proposals advanced by the Soviet Union are of a concrete, practical, tangible nature is provided by the new Soviet initiatives announced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to France. Our country's readiness to conclude individual agreements on medium-range nuclear means in Europe outside a direct link with the problem of space and strategic arms has been expressed. The USSR has unilaterally reduced the number of SS-20 missiles in the country's European zone, which were deployed in response to the stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. The statement by the Warsaw Pact states emphasizes the exceptional importance of the goodwill actions taken by the Soviet Union. These steps have been highly evaluated throughout the world as extremely timely, important, and constructive.

The Soviet stance on the place of the French and British nuclear potential in the European balance of forces was elucidated in Paris. This potential is growing quickly and we cannot close our eyes to it. At the same time, the Soviet Union's readiness for direct discussion on this topic with France, as well as with Britain, of course, was expressed.

It is now up to the West and, primarily, to the United States. It is a question of its practical countersteps to curb the arms race, one of which would be an accord on medium-range nuclear means in Europe.

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS IN BERLIN

PM141632 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

["On the Results of a Scheduled Session of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces' Military Council"-- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A scheduled session of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces' Military Council took place 12-14 November 1985 in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, under the chairmanship of Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces.

The Military Council summed up the results of the Joint Armed Forces' operational and combat training during the 1985 training year and examined some questions of the practical activity of the Joint Armed Forces' joint command in the light of the communist and workers parties' demands and the decisions of the Warsaw Pact States' Defense Ministers Committee.

The session took place in a businesslike atmosphere and in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. Coordinated [soglasovannyye] recommendations have been adopted on the questions examined.

CEMA JOURNAL PRAISES ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

LD142212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1014 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow,14 Nov (TASS) -- The CEMA member countries have been receiving effective and disinterested assistance from the Soviet Union since the very time of that organization's formation," the journal ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CEMA MEMBER COUNTRIES, the organ of the CEMA Secretariat which is published here, stresses in its latest issue. The article notes that the role of the Soviet Union in the socialist community is in no way connected with any compulsion upon the partners of integration of "economic hegemonism", as the Western press slanderously asserts.

Having delivered the East European states from the fascist yoke 40 years ago, the USSR -- despite the difficulties which it was experiencing itself -- sent them foodstuffs, raw materials, fuel, machinery, various consumer goods, as well as providing scientific-technological assistance and seconding specialists. The vital need for this aid was not only of economic but also of political significance. The establishment of close cooperation between the countries of people's democracy and the Soviet Union, and their subsequent participation in the CEMA, contributed to their overcoming the economic blocade which was organized by imperialism, and to the strengthening of their socialist economies and to their industrialization.

The journal points out that 117 metallurgical enterprises have been built in the European CEMA member countries with the technical assistance of the USSR. This has enabled them to satisfy to a significant degree the requirements of their national economies through their own production of the main products of those industries. Cooperation projects supply 98 percent of the steel production in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 58 percent in the Polish People's Republic, 33 percent in the Hungarian People's Republic.

More than one third of the electricity of all the CEMA member countries (excluding the USSR) is generated by power stations which were constructed by the fraternal countries with the assistance of the USSR. Enterprises which were built with the assistance of the USSR provide up to 60 percent of the output of the chemical industry in the CEMA member countries.

During the years of the energy and raw materials crisis the CEMA was the only group in the world to overcome its distressing consequences relatively painlessly. This was achieved first and foremost by means of supplies of fuel, power, and raw materials to the fraternal countries from the USSR, which in doing this often satisfied to a restricted extent its own growing requirements in the interests of raising the level of the economic development of those countries and cooperation as a whole.

Disinterested aid (in form of credits, additional deliveries of consumer goods and various kinds of raw material and power resources) has been given, for example, by the Soviet Union to Poland, when it experienced economic difficulties in the beginning of the eighties. In 1981, the most difficult year for the Polish People's Republic, it received from the USSR goods worth about R200 million in addition to the usual deliveries.

In connection with this the magazine stresses: "For the small and medium-sized CEMA countries, for whose interests western propaganda displays a false concern, a unification with the economy of the Soviet Union is considerably more advantageous. And these advantages will more and more visibly appear when cooperation between the fraternal countries deepends, especially in the priority directions of their socioeconomic development."

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA DECRIES ATTACKS ON CEMA

LD141211 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0910 GMT 13 Nov 85

["Conjecture" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov (TASS) -- "The advantages of socialism as a new social system become more and more convincing every year," writes the latest issue of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. The weekly exposes the assertions of bourgeois propaganda, which ceaselessly refines its slander against the world's first socialist state and the world's first economic alliance of sovereign socialist states which has united around it.

According to one of the most widely disseminated bourgeois conjectures, the article notes, the interests of the Soviet Union allegedly dominate the foreign economic policy of all the CEMA member countries, supposedly it has chained the CEMA partners to itself and deprived them of any independence. Facts totally refute this impudent lie. Thus, the total volume of foreign trade of all the USSR's partners in the CEMA in 1984 was around R173 billion. Of this volume, only R73 billion was spent on trading with the Soviet Union, while the main bulk of it -- R100 billion -- went on trade by our partners with each other and with dozens of countries in the world.

Sometimes, the article says, our ill-wishers go to the other extreme, trying to belittle the USSR's role in the foreign trade of the socialist community countries, which is also contrary to the facts.

The role of the USSR as a mighty stabilizing factor of growth for the other CEMA countries came to light especially strikingly during the past few years, when the world market, under the influence of another capitalist crisis, has contracted noticeably and competition between exporters has abruptly become acute so that they had to curtail deliveries, to close hundreds of enterprises and work shops, and to throw millions of workers out into the street. According to data given by the United Nations, total capitalist exports decreased in 1984 by $110 billion, or 6 percent, compared with 1980.

As for the CEMA countries, their mutual commodity circulation increased in the same period by more than 50 percent and reached R185 billion in the past year. At the same time, the exports of the other countries of the community into the Soviet Union rose from R21.4 billion to R34.6 billion a year, or by 62 percent.

The increasing exports to the USSR do not only promote further growth of its CEMA partners' economic potential, but they also make it possible, of course, for them to increase the purchase of Soviet goods needed by them, including those which can be bought only with difficulty or even cannot be bought at all in the West. The imports of the other CEMA countries from the Soviet Union have increased in the same period from R24.3 billion to R38.2 billion, that is by 57 percent.

Thanks to such reciprocal supplies, there is an increase in the material base which is necessary to make sure that the economy of the CEMA countries, in spite of certain difficulties of a global character, continues not only to function normally but also to develop in a rising line and to ensure the growth of the working peoples' welfare, the newspaper stresses.

FAR EAST EXPERT ON RELATIONS WITH PRC, JAPAN

PM081043 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 5 Nov 85 p 13

[Harald Hamrin report: "Deep-Frozen Relations Are Thawing:]

[Text] Moscow -- For the first time in 20 years, in January next year a Soviet foreign minister will visit Tokyo. For the first time in 20 years, a delegation from the Supreme Soviet has recently visited Beijing. It could seem as if suddenly everything that was deep-frozen is now starting to move.

And at the Far East Institute in Moscow its deputy chief, Yuriy Galenovich, said very rightly:

"Time is moving so fast at present. There are so many talks taking place that it is difficult to keep tabs on them."

Four different types of talks are taking place between the Soviet Union and China:

1. Consultations on relations between the two states, in which the seventh round has now been completed.

2. Political consultations at the deputh foreign minister level.

3. Talks on trade and economics and science and technology.

4. Talks at the departmental level between the two countries' foreign ministries.

It is only the talks on border issues, broken off in 1978, that have not been resumed.

"We would like to see that happen," Galenovich said. "But as yet they have not started."

In the Soviet Union's relationship with Japan the situation is more tense. Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will go to Tokyo in January -- the first visit by a Soviet foreign minister since the mid-sixties. But at the same time the burning questions remain. On the one side the Soviet Union's accusations of Japan's submission to the U.S. "dangerous policy" in the Pacific region, on the other Japanese bitterness at the "Soviet occupation of the Northern Territories" or the southern Kuriles.

In a series of articles on this page in the summer, an account was given of the U.S. and Japanese views of the new pattern of security policy in the Pacific basin. The picture painted there was one of an ominous Soviet military buildup. Particular reference was made to the growth of the Soviet Pacific Fleet as a new and threatening power factor in the Far East.

In Moscow the perspective is different. There the United States appears as the aggressive power with an increasingly militaristic Japan following in the wake of the superpower.

"The United States is trying to draw an arc from the coast of East Africa up toward Southeast Asia," Galenovich of the Far East Institute said. "It is an arc turned against the Soviet Union. Bases are being built in the Indian Ocean and elsewhere."

And further north the picture is similar. The U.S. 7th Fleet in the Pacific has been equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles fitted with nuclear warheads. At the Misawa base in the northern part of the main Japanese island of Honshu, U.S. F-16 aircraft -- also equipped with nuclear arms -- have been based as recently as this year.

The basic problem in the Pacific area, in Galenovich's view, is that the U.S. fleet "wants to be able to take action against the Soviet Union from all directions." He quoted a U.S. admiral who is said to have declared that the United States could never envisage giving up its position as the foremost power in the Pacific.

"This produces an endeavor on our side to achieve equality with the United States in the area," he said. "The Soviet Union has a responsibility to defend its territory and security of its allies."

IZVESTIYA Deputy Editor-in-Chief Nikolay Yefimov admitted indirectly, however, that Soviet policy in the Far East does not simply take the form of passive reactions to U.S. and Japanese actions. The Pacific region has taken on increased security policy significance for the Soviet Union.

"With the completion of the new Baykal-Amur Railroad, millions of new people will move to the eastern parts of the country," he said. "News towns will grow up."

As a result, he seems to be saying, the demands on the Soviet Union's defense capacity will be increased in the area.

Various Soviet observers do not seem to have any great optimism about U.S. intentions in the Pacific region. They also point to official statements in Tokyo about Japan as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" to support the thesis that "the Land of the Rising Sun" has adopted a dangerous course.

If there is a positive element in the picture, this is what is seen as China's growing concern over developments in the Pacific region.

"There is a parallelism between the Soviet Union and China in the face of Japan's growing militarism," Galenovich said. "There have been demonstrations against Japan in China."

The Soviet Far East expert thinks he can see a growing "parallelism" between the Soviet Union and China not only in their views of the United States and Japan, but also in their views of bilateral relations.

Some 2 years ago IZVESTIYA political commentator Aleksandr Bovin, in a conversation with DAGENS NYHETER, was already predicting that relations between the two communist neighbors will have been "normalized" before 1990. Today he says that recent developments have confirmed this view of his.

Yuriy Galenovich of the Far East Institute spoke of "a clear change" in relations between the Soviet Union and China recently. He talks both about an "expansion" of contacts between Moscow and Beijing and about "the enhanced level" of these contacts.

"The expansion" consists of increased level and between border exchange of delegations at central level and between border provinces and border towns, and the resumption of cultural exchanges between the two countries.

The "rise in level" can been seen in a number of different ways. He stressed in particular the fact that Soviet Communists are now again being called "comrades."

"On 12 March this year the Soviet Union was described as a 'socialist country' for the first time in many years," Galenovich said.

In relations between the Soviet Union and China there remain three major stumbling blocks, what China calls "the three obstacles" to full normalization: the 50 Soviet divisions along the border with China, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, and Soviet help to Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

In Moscow it is said that it is impossible to discuss the latter two "obstacles" with China: they are to do with the Soviet Union's relations with a third country.

"The 50 divisions we can of course talk about," Galenovich said. "But then we will also recall that China, according to Japanese reports, has 70 divisions along its border with the Soviet Union."

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD081423 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Chernyshev reports: A demand for taking practical measures to prevent nuclear war, preclude an arms race in outer space and terminate the arms drive on earth keynoted a discussion of concrete disarmament-related items on the agenda, which came to a close in the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly. Despite discordant notes struck during the debate, which were particularly pronounced in speeches made by representatives of the United States, West Germany and a number of Washington's other closest NATO partners, on the whole the discussion reflected to practical actions to ensure a turn for the better in international affairs.

Delegates of socialist and many non-aligned countries said during the debate that the tone for the work of the First Committee had been set by major Soviet initiatives and proposals for barring weapons from outer space, halving corresponding nuclear armaments of the USSR and the United States and stopping and reversing the stockpiling of nuclear missiles in Europe. The Soviet Union, said Mongolian representative Luvsandorjiin Bayart, had demonstrated by its numerous and concrete proposals for arms control and disarmament once again that it was a consistent advocate for world peace.

Soviet representative V.F. Petrovskiy said that the focus of the discussion had been the priority directions of efforts to remove the nuclear threat, including an end to and a ban on nuclear weapons testing and the prevention of an arms race in outer space. The Soviet Union's proposals on both issues were well-known, and not only its proposals. It had imposed two moratoriums, one on all nuclear explosions and the other on the launching of anti-satellite weapons in outer space. How the other side had responded to hat was also known: It had responded by refusing even to talk on a ban on nuclear weapons testing and by testing a new anti-satllite system. The adoption by those nuclear powers which had not yet done it of a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and a freeze on nuclear arsenals were very important.

The need for concrete and practical measures manifested itself urgently also in what concerned the prohibition of chemical weapons and the establishment of zones free from such weapons in Europe and in other regions.

The need for tangible measures was great also in the field of the reduction and limitation of conventional arms and the numerical strength of the armed forces.

The fundamental directions of the foreign policy of the USSR were set forth clearly in the draft new edition of the program of the CPSU, an important part of which was a wide-ranging and constructive program of measures to stop the arms race, bring about disarmament, ensure peace and international security, the Soviet representative stressed. The USSR reaffirmed solemnly: There were no weapons which it would not be prepared to limit or ban on a reciprocal basis and with effective verification.

UN DELEGATE ON 'OMNICIDE,' "CRIMES AGAINST PEACE"

LD142355 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent S. Baybakov reports:

The adoption of a code which would qualify crimes against peace and the security of mankind would make a major contribution towards the accomplishment of one of the basic objectives of the United Nations, that of averting and removing the threat to peace. This was pointed out by delegates to the 6th Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, who closed their discussion on drawing up one of the major international legal instruments.

The delegates of Brazil, the GDR, Jordan, Trinidad and Tobago, Mongolia and many other states noted that now that the threat of nuclear war had been aggravated through the fault of the aggressive forces of imperialism, the task of preventing crimes against peace demanded close attention. The code of peace could become an effective collective means of struggle to safeguard world peace and to suppress the more dangerous crimes against humanity.

The delegates believe that this document should envision punishment for actions which the international community has already qualified as crimes against peace and the security of mankind, such as the pursuit of the policy of state terrorism, aggression, apartheid and genocide, and the establishment or forcible maintenance of colonial dominance. The punishment for the first use of nuclear weapons should also be unavoidable because the unleashing of nuclear war can lead to the end to civilization, that is, omnicide [as received] Soviet delegate S. Ordzhonikidze has stated.

The Soviet delegate also pointed out the need to broaden the list of crimes included in the draft code, drawn up by the U.N. International Law Commission, to take account of the latest international accords, such as the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly denouncing nuclear war, which condemns the development, spread and propaganda of political and military doctrines and concepts preaching the "admissibility" of nuclear war.

UN RESOLUTION 'DISTORTS' CAMBODIAN SITUATION

OW131037 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Nov 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Sergey Alekseyev]

[Text] The progressive public of the world has reacted with indignation to the so-called resolution on Cambodia that has been foisted on the UN General Assembly. Here is what our commentator has to say.

[Alekseyev] Hello comrades. The enemies of Cambodia have once again dragged a resolution through the United Nations which almost word for word repeats previous ones and in the same way distorts everything occuring in this country since the overthrow there of the savage Pol Pot regime and the coming to power of the lawful government elected by the people themselves.

The same tattered phrases were heard about a foreign armed intervention in Cambodia, about a just struggle against aggressors by the notorious coalition headed by Sihanouk, about the supposedly continued suffering of the Cambodians and their violated rights, and so forth. It is even difficult to define these assertions as frivolous, naive, or cynical.

After all, in January 1986 the Cambodian people will be marking the seventh anniversary of the time when with the help of the fraternal Vietnamese people they literally managed to save themselves from death, from one of the bloodiest dictatorships on earth since the time of Hitler -- the Pol Pot regime.

During this brief period of time, under the guidance of the people's government the ancient land once known as the pearl of Southeast Asia, came back to life, regained its vigor, and is now confidently following its independently chosen path of national revival and socialism.

The very reality of people's Kampuchea, with its significant achievements of eliminating illiteracy and traditional backwardness in agriculture and industry, and improving the life of broad levels of the working people is proof of the Khmer people's will and the correctness of their choice. How can this be ignored, how can the surviving remnants of the Khmer reactionaries be stubbornly nurtured and the representative of the Polpotists retain his seat at the United Nations while the door to the most representative international organization is kept closed to the lawfully elected representatives of the Cambodian people.

At the plenary meeting of the 40th UN General Assembly session the Indian representative (Shinde) called the present resolution on Cambodia an attempt by imperialist and reactionary circles to drag the United Nations into an unworthy intrigue. This attempt is both unworthy and illusory, he noted. The process of renewal in Cambodia cannot be reversed. One could not put it better.

UN DELEGATE SPEAKS AT DEBATE ON NAMIBIA

LD150032 Moscow TASS in English 2353 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 15 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council, convened at the request of non-aligned countries and the African caucus, continues to discuss Namibia. The course of the discussion indicates the firm conviction of most of the countries of the world that responsibility for the continued oppression of the people of that territory is borne not only by the South African racists but also by their accomplices, the United States and other NATO countries. The delegates of Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Peru, the GDR, the Ukraine, Cuba and Libya noted with worry that Pretoria, enjoying the support of the Western powers, was seeking to gain time for the continued colonial exploitation of Namibia.

Roles have been divided long ago: Pretoria is coming up with various far-fetched pretexts and preconditions in its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council on the liberation of Namibia while the United States and some other Western powers are protecting the racist regime from effective international sanctions.

This "cooperation" has the sole purpose of imposing on the Africans a neo-colonialist solution of the problems of Namibia and southern Africa, Koroma, chairman of the U.N. Special Committee on Decolonization, said. The Soviet Union stands for the early exercise by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to genuine self-determination and independence on the basis of the preservation of the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, Oleg Troyanovskiy, the Soviet Union's permanent representative to the United Nations, said. We support the demand for the immediate and complete withdrawal of the troops and administration of South Africa from Namibia and for the surrender of all power to the people of Namibia represented by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). The Soviet Union has rendered and will continue to render full support for the just struggle waged by the Namibian people under SWAPO's leadership. The Soviet delegate noted that the Soviet Union advocated a political settlement of the problem of Namibia and the early implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council and the U.N. General Assembly on Namibia.

'STRICT OBSERVANCE' OF UN CHARTER STRESSED

LD141414 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 14 TASS — TASS correspondent S. Baybakov reports:

The delegates to the Sixth Committee (legal) of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly have pointed tothe need for a strict observance by all countries of the fundamental principles of the U.N. Charter. They started a debate on the report of the special committee on the Charter of the U.N. and the strengthening of the role of that international organization. Representatives of different countries pointed out with alarm that it is through the fault of the imperialist powers, above all, the USA, that the main task set in the U.N. Charter has not yet been resolved -- guarantees of lasting peace have not been created. This was pointed out in the speeches by the delegates of Greece, Romania, Jamaica and other countries. They were unanimous that the resolution of the tasks confronting the U.N. in the effort to maintain peace requires a development of active cooperation by all states.

Today as never before it takes joint efforts by the states in order to divert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe from mankind, said Soviet representative V.F. Petrovskiy. To this end it is necessary in practical terms to put an end to the arms race on earth and prevent it in outer space. Wishing to achieve that aim, the Soviet Union has put forward the programme of specific actions to reduce the arms race and improve the international situation. The essence of that programme is to make peace without weapons in space, peace with a radical reduction and then total scrapping of nuclear weapons, he stressed. Since the founding of the U.N. the Soviet Union has made persistent efforts that this organization should most effectively implement its tasks. Working to enhance the effectiveness of the U.N. the Soviet Union believes that this can be done only on the basis of strict observance of the U.N. Charter by all the member-states rather than through a revision of the Charter actually bypassing its provisions, the Soviet representative said.

ISRAELI SEMINAR 'GROSSLY' REVISES UN DOCUMENTS

LD112354 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 11 Nov 85

["USA and Israel Against UNO" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 11 TASS — The Israeli mission in the United Nations held a "seminar" whose participants grossly revised United Nations documents, "IZVESTIYA" writes today.

U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters, his Israeli counterpart Benjamin Netanyaku attacked the resolution of the General Assembly of November 10, 1975.

That document adopted by the overwhelming majority of the participants in the assembly equated Israeli Zionism with racism, the newspaper writes. The then Israeli ambassador to the United Nations Herzog was in a rage. He tore to shreds a copy of the resolution right on the podium of the assembly.

Even the mention of that resolution enrages the Tel Aviv rulers and their (?partners) in Washington now. Vernon Walters speaking at that "seminar" described the resolution as horrible slander, as an encroachment on the values of Western democracy.

Those words in defence of the man-hating ideology of Israeli Zionism were pronounced at a time when a campaign of terror and persecution of Palestinians, unprecedented for its scope and brutality, is conducted by Israel on occupied Arab lands. Israeli troops are rushed to the West Bank of Jordan, as if to a front. Whole cities are blockaded. Tanks were sent against unarmed Palestinians. Occupiers blow up their houses, open fire on peaceful demonstrations, burn down crops. Hundreds of Palestinians, not only adults but also children, are thrown into prisons. Genocide is the only way to sum up this policy of the Israeli leadership, the newspaper [word indistinct].

But they in Washington refuse to notice the glaring facts and to hear the voices criticising Israel, IZVESTIYA writes in conclusion.

EC-C. AMERICA ACCORD SHOWS WESTERN DISCORD

OW141125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Nov 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast, commentary by Boris Parkhomenko]

[Text] The foreign ministers of most West European and a number of Latin American countries have signed documents in Luxembourg on regular political dialogue and economic cooperation. Our commentary:

[Parkhomenko] Hello comrades. The new political structure and the envisioned prospects for economic cooperation appear somewhat strange at first glance. On the one hand are the European 10 plus Spain and Portugal, while on the other are members of the Contadora Group and the Central American countries, including Nicaragua and Honduras, which occupy positions on different sides of the barricade, so to speak.

However, this oddity simply conceals the profound logic and regularity of the processes that brought about signing of the documents. The dangerous development of events in Central America, the military and political blockade undertaken by the United States against Nicaragua, and Washington's persistent attempts to draw its satellites into the conflict -- all this cannot fail to alarm the world's public.

U.S. imperialist policy in this region, built on pressure and blackmail, evokes displeasure even among its closest allies. It is simply becoming impossible to pronounce pompous phrases about a desire for peace and defense of democracy while at the same time remaining an indifferent witness to U.S. steps toward direct aggression against a sovereign state, or to applaud the White House for grand words on the danger of regional conflicts while calmly watching as it ignites these very conflicts.

This is why these countries, despite the rigid Atlantic bonds that link Western Europe with the United States, are forced to demonstrate their desire for a political dialogue. Furthermore, the loss of Central American markets to their senior partner is far from what businessmen in the European Community want.

Right now it is difficult to say how the planned political dialogue will develop or how active and mutually beneficial West European cooperation with Latin America will be. One thing is clear: The documents signed in Luxembourg are direct evidence of disagreement among realistically minded officials in the West with Washington's great power policy.

ACADEMY OFFICIAL ON POLICY OF SOCIAL REPRISAL

LD070034 Moscow International Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Interview with Mikhail Monin, head of the International Relations Department of the Lenin Military Political Institute, with unidentified Radio Moscow correspondent; questions in Polish, answered in Russian fading to Polish translation; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Discussion is in progress in the Land of the Soviets on the most important documents of the present day: the Draft new CPSU Program. It presents, among other things, a profound analysis of the international situation. The draft stresses that the shaping and development of the new society is taking place in an atmosphere of acute struggle between two world systems. In order to weaken the standing of socialism and to loosen the mutual bonds of the socialist states, above all the bonds with the Soviet Union, imperialism sets in motion a whole system of varied political, economic, and ideological means. The aim of the most aggressive circles in the capitalist camp is to implement the tasks of its policy of social reprisal. We ask you to listen to an interview by a Radio Moscow commentator with Mikhail Monin, head of the International Relations Department of the Lenin Military Political Academy, on the subject of these problems. We ask you to remember the significance of the concept of the policy of social reprisal:

[Monin] Its foundation is the aims of imperialist reaction to halt the process of changes in the relation of forces in the world arena and to halt the changes in favor of socialism, and also the efforts to restore the domination of capital where it has lost its former position under pressure from the intensified forces of socialism, democracy, and the national liberation movements. Such a policy is a threat to the revolutionary achievements of nations.

[Correspondent] As we know, the cutting edge of this policy is aimed primarily against the states of the socialist community. What is the cause?

[Monin] It is because the Soviet Union and the other countries of our community are the avant-garde of all revolutionary forces in the world. They have at their disposal political, material, and moral possibilities enabling them to exert a definite influence on social progress in its entirety. As is stressed in the draft new CPSU Program, they are the chief obstacle on the road of imperialist reaction which is striving for social reprisal.

[Correspondent] What are the concrete examples of preparations by American imperialists and their allies to exert such social reprisals against the socialist countries?

[Monin] The U.S. foreign policy course is an eloquent illustration of this. What is its present essence? It is the arms race, primarily the nuclear missile race, in the hope that they will succeed in achieving the greatest superiority in military strength over the Soviet Union and its allies.

There exists a whole network of military blocs -- NATO and others -- designed to prepare aggression against the countries of the socialist community. Going back into the past, one can also recall the direct armed attack on the socialist states after World War II. In Asia there was aggression against the DPRK at the beginning of the fifties in 1965-1973 against Vietnam; in 1965 active support in Europe for the counterrevolutionary forces in Hungary by the United States and other NATO states. Similar support was given to the enemies of socialism in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and in Poland at the beginning of the eighties. Preparations are now in progress in the United States to use space to attack the Soviet Union and its allies from there.

[Correspondent] But imperialism tries to damage the socialist countries in the economic sphere as well. This is also a component part of social reprisal. What are the specific examples of these attempts?

[Monin] The NATO states, lead by the United States, are indeed waging a struggle against the socialist states in the economic and technical field. First, through escalation of the arms race, they are striving to embroil the Soviet Union and the whole community in countermoves concerning arms, in bearing the enormous expense, counting on being able in this way to cause economic debilitation of the countries of the socialist community. Second, the NATO member-states and Japan are trying, under pressure from the United States, to use technological and credit blockades and trade discrimination against the socialist states.

[Correspondent] Are these imperialist (?aims) realistic?

[Monin] Of course not. They are mistaken in this case, just as they are in matters concerning military strength. In the present economic conditions of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, we can meet all targets, regardless of whether it is a question of strengthening defense capability or of further developing the national economy. By the way, sensible political activists are very well aware of this. Former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has said. To believe that Russia can be brought to its knees with the aid of economic measures is a fantasy. That was an accurate statement.

[Correspondent] And the final question: How does ideological subversion fit into the imperialists' policy of social reprisal?

[Monin] It has a very important place. Ideological subversion directed against socialism by imperialism has now taken the form of psychological warfare. It aims not only at undermining the permanence of the new social system and the consolidation of the countries of the socialist community, but also at introducing turmoil in the consciousness of the peoples of the capitalist states. By defaming socialism, bourgeois propagandists and the subversives active on the air would like to arouse mistrust in those peoples of the Soviet Union and its allies and of socialism in general. The imperialists think that this will make it easier for them to implement their aggressive course. In spite of everything as the draft new CPSU Program stresses, more and more people are losing confidence in capitalism. They do not want to link their development prospects with it and persistently aim at the kind of social relations which have already taken shape in the socialist countries.

SHEVARDNADZE, U.S. ENVOY DISCUSS PREPARATIONS

LD141854 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze today received Hartman, the U.S. ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request. Their conversation dealt with a number of aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations, above all in the context of completing preparations for the forthcoming summit meeting in Geneva.

ARBATOV ADDRESSES PRESS ON SUMMIT HOPES

AU141725 Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, Nov 14 (AFP) -- Soviet Academician Georgiy Arbatov, who is leading the Soviet "public relations" team at next week's Gorbachev-Reagan summit, said here today the summit "will be the most important in history," for the future of mankind was now at stake.

Mr Arbatov, addressing a pre-summit press conference, said that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union "can any longer allow itself to make a single mistake, for the next mistake will have irreversible consequences.

"It is not a question of expecting from it a series of detailed agreements," said Mr Arbatov, who heads the Soviet Academy of Science's Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies, "but this summit should mark a turning-point in relations between our two countries and between East and West."

It was necessary, he said, for the United States and the Soviet Union to end "the second cold war and arms race and begin a normal dialogue."

"We must learn to live together," he added, "without deciding in advance who is good and who is bad.

"No one in the Soviet Union will be satisfied with a cosmetic summit, and if the only decision at the summit consists of seeing each other again, it would be better in that case that there should be no summit at all."

At the same press conference, another Soviet expert, Roald Sagdeyev, director of the Soviet Institute of Space Research, said that the Soviet position on the "star wars" project is "clear." "It is that expressed by Mr (Mikhail) Gorbachev in his interview with TIME magazine," he said. "We accept the principle of basic research, but we consider that when the cost of that research reaches 26 billion dollars, it is no longer a question of mere basic research."

LOMEYKO DISCUSSES PROSPECTS FOR DISARMAMENT

LD142301 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1945 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Moscow correspondent (Mihaly Hardi) interview with USSR Government spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko; date and place not specified; Lomeyko's replies in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation -- recorded]

[Text] (Hardi) What is the stance of the USSR concerning the Geneva meeting?

[Lomeyko] We are aware of the fact that there are quite a number of differences in the opinions of the two sides and that there are a number of diverging points. I do not consider it justified, for precisely this reason, to engage in debates of an ideological character at the summit meeting. As far as the talks themselves are concerned there are, naturally, different approaches. The appraisals of this area differ. In our view, therefore, in order to ensure that the meeting is positive and constructive, and so that it is successfully concluded -- that is, so that we can conclude with positive results -- we must select the most important issues. In other words, we must put at the forefront, issues which are of vital importance to both sides.

In our opinion -- and I can add in the opinion of the public throughout the world -- the most important issue worrying mankind is the issue of survival, that is, how we can prevent a nuclear catastrophe. This is the question of vital importance for the Americans, for the Soviets and Hungarians, and for all the peoples of the world. This is therefore the most important problem today, the question of questions. And in this area the USSR has submitted specific proposals for a solution. These state that the existing potential must be frozen and then, carrying on along this path, efforts must be made for their reduction. But a balance must at all costs be preserved as the foundation of vital importance for a balance of power, and at the lowest possible level.

Comrade Gorbachev has proposed that we should radically reduce by 50 percent the number of nuclear weapons with which we can reach the territory of the other country. But I must tell you that U.S., shall we say, objections, have already begun at this stage.

(Hardi) It appears that the centerpiece of disarmament issues will be space weapons, the "star wars" program. What, in the opinion of the Soviet side, is the essence of the Strategic Defense Initiative, and in your opinion is some form of limitation feasible in this area?

[Lomeyko] You are right. The central issue is indeed the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative; in other words, the problem of the militarization of space. It is not possible to reduce the terrestrial nuclear arsenals without, at the same time, looking into space. As far as the Soviet view is concerned it mirrors perfectly the Geneva agreement signed in January this year. This states that we must come to an agreement on slowing down and halting the arms race on earth as well. But we must also agree about not letting this arms race spread to the cosmos. After all, the two areas are interconnected. For this reason the USSR considers it an important principle that we come to an agreement which states that we not start the race in space as well.

But as you know, the U.S. has a different idea about this. As it is widely known, they use all opportunities to try to give justification for the need to continue research, tests and development. This is the opinion of Mr Weinberger. This is what we could hear from McFarlane, too, and they thus violate the treaty on antimissile systems.

(Hardi) Official circles in Washington allege that the USSR has achieved a huge advantage in the field of space weapons. What is your opinion about this?

[Lomeyko] Unfortuantely we can still hear empty allegations which our experts have already disproved conclusively on several occasions. So all I can do is to repeat what Comrade Gorbachev has emphasized on more than one occasion, as have Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, and his first deputy, Korniyenko, at a recently-held press conference. Representatives of the Defense Ministry, Velikhov, vice president of the Science Academy, our scientists, and others have also spoken about this. In other words, the USSR is only pursuing research programs in space that are allowed by the antimissile treaty.

These have nothing to do with the establishment of any kind of an offensive space weapons system. There is no proof whatsoever for the allegation that we are developing offensive space weapons, yet the U.S. side obstinately repeats that we overtook them in this field long ago.

So let me mention just one argument to prove that these allegations are false. When President Reagan first announced his initiative in March 1983, then this whole matter was advertised as a completely new concept in history and in the history of science, which no one could have dreamed of previously. They offered it to the world as if it was some sort of a magic cure to treat all diseases. Now they suddenly start saying that the USSR has had all this in its possession for a long time, and that it had already gained an advantage in this field. So this contradiction cannot be reconciled.

(Hardi) What in your view are the prospects for the summit a week before Geneva? On what issues can agreement be expected, and what are the points where it is already apparent that no agreement will be reached?

[Lomeyko] We will attempt to find points of agreement in all cases, and to look for methods of approach that are acceptable to both sides to locate where agreement is possible. This is singled out emphatically by our press, although it points out the areas of disagreement as well. But it could hardly do otherwise. It points out all the difficulties that stand in the way of agreement. For my part, I consider the trend which shows that in the United States there are quite a number of people, especially among politicians, who are opposed to any kind of an agreement, as dangerous. This is where the fundamental difference between us lies. We are striving for agreement, while in the United States such an agreement has supporters but also opponents.

[Sofia BTA in English at 1252 GMT on 15 November, in a report on the interview, quotes Lomeyko as saying: The Soviet Union does not try to skip the discussion on any of the issues about which the U.S. side is anxious, for example the issues of human rights, regional problems, etc. But there are certain priorities objectively existing, despite the will, desires and mood of either of the two sides. This, first and foremost, is the danger of nuclear madness, incited by the spiral-like arms race, which already envisages even the roads to outer space. That is why the Soviet Union, without refraining or refusing to discuss other issues, considers that political will should be displayed and the issues should be discussed in accordance with the degree of their importance for the fate of peace and world security."]

'HONEST, UNPREJUDICED DISCUSSION' ADVOCATED

PM141655 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Yevgeniy Makarov "International Review": "An Honest Dialogue Is Needed"]

[Text] With the approach of the Geneva summit meeting, demands to make the upcoming talks an important stage in the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations and the international situation as a whole are being made with increasing persistence. The situation on the planet is too complex and acute. There are vast arsenals of mass destruction weapons. The process of the further buildup of the arms race is incredibly dangerous. This is why the actions of the international public, including the public on the other side of the ocean, in favor of honest and unprejudiced USSR-U.S. discussion are so strong.

The need to reach an agreement in Geneva on the question of reducing nuclear arsenals was mentioned, in particular, by the participants in the press conference held recently in Washington by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The White House desire to interpret "anew" the fundamental Soviet-American ABM Treaty has also been criticized by the public organization the National Campaign To Save the ABM Treaty. What is more, speaking in Washington, U.S. presidential adviser for national security affairs McFarlane himself admitted: "The country is living in expectation of the upcoming meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev."

Well, as we see, they count even in the White House. For what lies behind this admission is the results of numerous public opinion polls, and a significant majority of Americans insist on a constructive dialogue with the USSR. Some 92 percent of the U.S. population, against 5 percent, are certain that the USSR will never permit military superiority over itself. (Only a decade ago Americans still believed that the United States would be able to outdistance [obognat] the Soviet Union.) Finally, the President's adviser virtually states -- involuntarily, of course -- that his compatriots are fed up with the present administration's policy, which has led Soviet-U.S. relations into an impasse and brought the United States and the whole world to the brink of the nuclear abyss.

Is the administration justifying the expectations of its own people and of countries allied with the United States? Alas, the Washington leadership's rhetorical calls for peace and its practical deeds strikingly refute each other. "We are dragging heaven into hell" -- this was how the U.S. Union of Concerned Scientists succinctly and emotionally defined the Reagan administration's stand on the key question of the Soviet-U.S. talks, accusing it of intending to shift the arms race into space. The aggressive essence of the "star wars" program is manifested particularly noticeably when you compare it with the "star peace" concept which we propose.

President Reagan recently received representatives of U.S. conservative organizations behind closed doors. There were no official reports on the substance of the talks held in the White House. But, taking the President's position as his basis, D. Graham, former director of the Pentagon's intelligence agency, soon officially declared: Fulfillment of the SDI program will in no way be blocked by any agreement with the USSR. In this context the world has greeted with great doubt the White House statement that the United States is looking forward to the Geneva meeting with a view to "initiating an improvement in relations (with the Soviet Union) and beginning progress.."

Clear indications of uncertainty, contradiction, and confusion are easy to see in the actions of official Washington and its propaganda apparatus in this crucial period. A frantic operation is under way to rescue the "leader of the Western world's foreign policy and propaganda image on the eve of the Geneva meeting. Churchill once recommended: If your argument is weak, just raise your voice! So, in an interview with the U.S. NBC TV company, the head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva answered in the affirmative the question of whether he expected the struggle for public opinion between Washington and Moscow to continue; then, with a clear attempt at sarcasm that poorly concealed frank irritation, he added: "The Soviets, of course, are masters of such propaganda. This will end well for them."

It is hard to say whether there is more hypocrisy, cynicism, or elementary disregard for the facts in the words of the delegate from a country from which people expect a responsible, balanced approach to the fundamental problems of international relations. The U.S. Administration is deliberately shifting its emphasis. It is well aware that the Soviet side is thinking least of all about propaganda effects when it suggests that the United States examine its concrete foreign policy proposals.

To date, Washington has not been able to counter the USSR's position with anything other than routine verbal maneuvers. For example, last Saturday R. Reagan gave a radio address billed as an "important statement" on the Soviet-U.S. dialogue problem. For the umpteenth time recently, the President's comments again showed a dangerous tendency to manipulate words regarding SDI and its "peaceful purpose." With the best will in the world you cannot draw the conclusion from R. Reagan's speech that the U.S. side is prepared to meet the USSR halfway and make a real, and not merely verbal, contribution to the cause of disarmament. The Soviet Union's clear and constructive position forces the U.S. Administration literally at all levels to make unconvincing and persistent complaints about the "Soviets' propaganda offensive."

It is logical in its own way that this "offensive" should cause such a nervous reaction among those who, as the head of the U.S. military department acknowledges with hawk-like directness, are counting on "creating the most powerful possible" armaments. After all, the initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union are understood by all. The complete elimination ofspace strike armaments, the 50-percent reduction of the two countries' nuclear arsenals, and Europe's transformation into a real continent of peace and reliable security -- these are the points of our new proposals. The USSR was acting from a desire to help end the competition in the buildup of the nuclear arsenals when it announced the decision to unilaterally end all nuclear explosions on 6 August this year -- the 40th anniversary of the nuclear destruction of Hiroshima. At the same time weproposed to Washington the resumption of talks on the complete banning of nuclear tests, so as to halt the arms race in the most dangerous -- qualitative -- area. The Soviet Union's unilateral commitment not to put antisatellite systems in space has been in force for 2 years now. Finally, the USSR initiated the historic commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons. This is not a propaganda exercise but, as M.S. Gorbachev noted in his reply message to the leaders of the "Delhi six," a "real and practical formula for preventing the arms race..."

To these and many other Soviet initiatives Washington has responded and continues to respond in the negative. To the proposal to halve nuclear arsenals it responded with empty rhetoric. To the new initiatives to reduce military confrontation in the Old World, it responds by persisting in implementing its program to further saturate West European countries with medium-range nuclear weapons. To the Soviet moratorium it responded with an explosion in Nevada. To the Soviet UN proposal on peaceful outer space it responded with the testing of an ASAT system and the destruction in outer space of an actual space facility. Washington's call for constructive talks essentially disguise its long-standing design -- to achieve military superiority and exhaust us economically. A futile enterprise. They ha ve not succeeded before, and they will not succeed now. The British ambassador in Washington, Wright, advising the United States to examine the realities of the present-day world more closely, says in the American newspaper NEWSDAY that "the USSR is a power which no one can order about, and the idea that it can be defeated by further armament is a piece of dangerous nonsense."

The USSR approaches the problems of Soviet-U.S. relations and the upcoming talks in Geneva from the standpoint of realism. "The Soviet Union advocates that the meeting should actually help resolve the central questions of our time, strengthen international peace and security, improve USSR-U.S. relations, curb the arms race, and prevent its extension to the expanses of outer space," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said during his meeting with a delegation from the Nobel Prize Winners Congress. Yes, honest, unprejudiced discussion imbued with a desire tofind a way back from the brink of nuclear catastrophe is essential.

WORLD ATTENTION FOCUSES ON PREPARATIONS

PM141724 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents V. Bolshakov, Ye. Grigoryev, B. Dubrovin, and T. kolesnichenko: "In Expectation of the Meeting"]

[Text] Geneva, 14 Nov -- There are just a few days left until 19-20 November, when the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan will take place here.

Geneva. You might think there is nothing surprising about this Swiss city. It is said that, like the Rhone, which continues on its way to the sea after replenishing itself with the waters of Lake Geneva, the international chronicle is filled with the many various measures with which Geneva's calendar is packed every year. However, the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit dialogue is, in all respects, an event of special rank and significance; the very first hours of your stay in Geneva easily make you feel that that event now determines the activities of the authorities here, the contents of the press, and the thoughts of the city's inhabitants.

While the "countdown" to the start of the talks is taking place, Geneva is being filled with hordes of correspondents for television, radio, newspaper, telegraph, and other news agencies; newsreels; and so forth. These are, so to speak, the "eyes and ears" of the world public, for there is truly tremendous interest in the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. The restless, mobile, news-hungry public at once rushes to the scenes of the negotiations and the talks; to the Villa Fleurs d'Eau and the USSR mission building, where the sessions will be held alternately, and to the Villa Reposoir, where the Swiss side puts on official ceremonies to welcome high guests. And, of course, late into the evening people here make forecasts and discuss feelings in the world about the possible course and results of the upcoming meeting.

People here are listening with tremendous attention and interest to what is being said at the highest level in Moscow and Washington before the start of the Soviet-U.S. talks. M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the meeting with a delegation of the Nobel Prize Winners Congress was perceived as the No 1 news item in Geneva. "Our approach to the meeting is open and honest," M.S. Gorbachev said. "We are setting out for Geneva with a full understanding of the responsibility which lies with the leaders of all states but, above all, of countries such as the USSR and the United States. We are going for serious and productive work and, I must say, not empty-handed.

"The Soviet Union advocates that the meeting really help resolve the central questions of our time -- to strengthen international peace and security, improve Soviet-U.S. relations, curb the arms race, and prevent its transfer into the expanses of space."

According to the unwritten "table of ranks" in world politics, talks between the leaders of the two great powers, the USSR and the United States, have always been events of the highest significance. But now it is obvious to everyone that this meeting in Geneva is by no means one more link in the history of Soviet-U.S. relations; that it is of particularly great significance; and that it is connected with a responsibility for the destiny of world peace and for the future of all mankind which is increased many times over. It will be the first Soviet-U.S. summit dialogue since that held in Vienna in 1979 and, even though such meetings cannot by themselves "work wonders," as the saying goes, the fact remains that the long interval has not increased security in the world. Many unresolved problems have accumulated.

The most dangerous thing is that the piles of nuclear missile weapons are growing higher and higher and the Pentagon now intends to raise them to the heights of space.

The logic according to which the U.S. military-industrial complex and its representatives in the present Washington administration continue to demand more and more spending on the arms race and on the creation [sozdaniye] of new weapons, including space strike weapons, is incomprehensible. So many nuclear warheads have now been stockpiled in the world that it would be possible to use them to destroy everything living on our planet at least 10 times over.

The Soviet Union is in favor of terminating this insane arms race, preventing its extension into space,and halting and reversing it on earth.

This, in fact, is what the peoples expect from the Geneva meeting. While here, we familiarized ourselves with the address by chairmen and members of production councils representing over 100,000 workers in the Ruhr (FRG). "Mankind pins high hopes on this summit meeting," they write, addressing its participants with an appeal "to do everything to make it the first step toward a lowering of confrontation." The U.S. public obviously shares the same desire, since Senator Edward Kennedy notes that "it will assess the results of the summit meeting in terms of any progress achieved in the arms control sphere."

These will, of course, be very difficult talks. Even a few days before the meeting, the sides' concepts, views, and stances appear opposite and at times, irreconcilable. While the Soviet Union deems it possible, proceeding from the approximate equilibrium of forces and under conditions of nonmilitarization of space, to embark on a radical reduction of nuclear arms capable of reaching one another's territory, all the statements by U.S. officials aim at preventing by all means even the slightest amendment to the "star wars" plan. Nonetheless, common sense rules everything possible must be done to halt the dangerous march of events and turn international development in a better direction.

The attitude to the recent message from the leaders of India, Sweden, Mexico, Greece, Argentina, and Tanzania is described here as a kind of "litmus paper" making it possible to determine the positions from which the USSR and the United States are approaching the forthcoming summit meeting. It became known here that the White House gave it a "cool" reception. The Soviet Union, on the contrary, gave a clear and positive response to this message, too. Primarily on such most important issue as the moratorium on nuclear tests. The Soviet reply notes that the USSR could undertake an extension of the moratorium, unilaterally announced by it on 6 August 1985, beyond 1 January 1986, provided the United States also joins in. It is, furthermore, prepared right now, today, for a treaty of unlimited duration banning all nuclear weapons tests.

The high responsibility displayed by the Soviet Union in world affairs is also reflected in its constructive and bold proposals and unilateral steps aimed at easing the solution of problems. People, including many "die-hards" of Western journalism who have gathered here, are impressed by the USSR's desire that the Geneva meeting proceed in a constructive and businesslike key and that the main attention of the USSR and U.S. top [vysshyy] leaders be concentrated on security questions and primarily, on the solution of the central task of preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth.

As regards the U.S. side, the stance of the administration and of the President, himself gives rise to caution and, at times, even to bewilderment. It is hard to answer the main question being asked by people not only in the United States, but all over the world, on the eve of the meeting: What is the U.S. baggage for the Geneva meeting? Or, to put it differently: Does Washington really intend to take advantage of this unique historical opportunity in order to make a real contribution to the improvement of the international situation?

It really is not easy to answer this question. Despite the fact that only a few days remain until the summit meeting, highly contradictory signals continue to arrive from Washington. On the one hand, the President in his public statements repeatedly confirms that he has a serious attitude to the Geneva meeting and will try to take advantage of it for the purpose of strengthening peace. On the other hand, especially when the issue concerns specific steps in the disarmament sphere, Washington is unwilling to hear about any sensible accords.

Take, for instance, the "star wars" program. It is hardly necessary to repeat yet again that the problem of nonmilitarization of space is one of the fundamental problems of today, on which mankind's peaceful future depends. Thus, to this day representatives of the administration, the Pentagon, and the State Department are saying (preferring not to give their names in print) that the White House still retains a ban on even the study of the possibility of a compromise on Reagan's space strike arms program, or in other words, SDI. In this connection the well-known expert Leslie Gelb writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES: "Even if, in the next few days Reagan decides to study the possibility of a compromise at the summit meeting, specialists from the administration say that very little time remains for the inter-departmental preparation which is necessary in this event."

The words 'interdepartmental preparation' have primarily a political, not a technical meaning. It means that even as the bags are being packed for the trip to Geneva, the U.S. Administration has still to elaborate an integrated approach to the summit talks. According to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, "A battle of the giants is taking place in the White House" between those who want to get some kind of results from the talks and those who do not want this" [quotation marks as published]. Among those who do "not want " this, the first person they name is Pentagon chief Weinberger who, apparently, is allergic to any accords in the sphere of strategic and nuclear armaments.

Of course, it is not a matter of Weinberger's "demonic personality" but the fact that he is backed by very influential circles, including the military-industrial complex and the extreme reactionary political grouping which believes, contrary to common sense, that the United States must continue to gamble on force and secure world domination.

They use all manner of means: fables about the "Soviet threat," demagogic arguments about the peaceful nature of SDI, regional problems, and unremitting zeal for "human rights." The upshot is that the President is recommended "not to succumb to the temptation" to come back from the summit without fail with some agreement or other.

It has become known here that the U.S. President will arrive on 16 November, 3 days before the start of the meeting. The "U.S. landing" in Geneva, as journalists are calling it, involves three operational groups -- the President's advisers, a detachment of experts and specailists on "packaging public opinion" -- propaganda, in other words -- and a whole legion of journalists running into hundreds.

Representatives of the latter say that in recent days the President has been devoting all his working time to preparations for the Geneva meeting. During leisure time he watched Soviet movies. One of them received an Oscar, incidentally -- it is "Moscow Does Not in Believe Tears." Well, it sounds highly symptomatic. One can only add that Moscow, along with millions of people all over the world, does not believe empty promises and loud words either.

It is now the time for action. For real steps in the direction of strengthening peace and saving mankind from the threat of a nuclear apocalypse. As for the Soviet Union, it has good will in abundance. It is demonstrating this will in its actions. So, as the Americans say, "the ball is now in the U.S. court." Where it goes from there will become clear in the next few days.

The people of the world would like to hope that a constructive and responsible approach will prevail at the Geneva meeting. The want fear of war to disappear from life and they want the principles of peace, justice and cooperation to prevail.

COMMENTATOR EXAMINES IDEA OF 'SUCCESS' IN GENEVA

AU151102 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Nov 85 p 2

[Commentary by APN "political commentator" Edgar Cheporov: "The 'Policy of Strength' Does Not Work With Moscow"]

[Text] What is the meaning of the formula that it is necessary to "achieve success" in Geneva? The actual result of this meeting depends on how the Soviet Union and the United States answer this question: What meaning do they attach to the term "success"?

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger declares that a successful summit meeting is possible. What does this mean, though? It means, the secretary asserts, that "the Russians have at long last become aware of the President's firmness and his faithfulness to peace." America's "firmness" is well known. It is the endeavor to talk with Moscow from a "position of strength" and to use a new phase of the arms race as the principal argument in the discussion. On this occasion, Weinberger again warns that the United States by no means intends to renounce the implementation of the "star wars" program, to reduce strategic armaments, or to ease the nuclear missile confrontation in Europe. In view of such intentions, how should one understand where the President's "faithfulness" to peace is actually expressed?

Incidentally, it was not just the Russians whom Washington was unable to convince of such "faithfulness." Plain Americans, West Europeans, and "Atlantic" allies of the United States are demanding, with increasing insistance, actions, proposals, and initiatives from Washington that can match those of the Soviets. They demand this because only such a reaction by the United States can ensure progress at the negotiations.

In the opinion of the CPSU the policy of both powers must focus on mutual understanding rather than enmity which conjures up dangerous, disastrous consequences not only for Soviet and U.S. peoples, but also for other peoples.

As is stressed in the draft of the new edition of the party program, the CPSU will purposefully promote the comprehensive assertions of the principle of peaceful coexistence as the generally recognized norm of interstate relations that has to be observed.

The Soviet Union will seek a development of the process of easing international tensions. It is for establishing and utilizing international mechanisms and institutions to find an optimal ratio between national state interests and the interests concerning all mankind.

At the negotiations with the United States we do not want to obtain any advantages. On the other hand, neither do we want Washington to obtain advantages at our expense. We are for relations on an equal footing. Does the United States intend to comply with this fair principle? Washington can prove this only by concrete deeds to strengthen peace and by returning to the road of detente.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES U.S. READERS IN NEW BOOK

LD142322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2135 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 14 TASS -- The U.S. publishers Richardson and Steirman, in cooperation with the APN publishers, have published the book "Time for Peace" by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is a collection of Mikhail Gorbachev's speeches since March 1985, when he was elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Here is the full text of Mikhail Gorbachev's address to the U.S. reader, which is given as a foreword in the book.

This book is a collection of statements made between March and October 1985, since my election as general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee. Its content represents my own and my colleagues' ideas, arising from reflections on the past and the present, a contemplation of the future, and from talks with very different people: Factory managers and workers, farmers and scientists, politicians from other countries, my friends, and my critics.

This book naturally reflects this particular historical moment, which not only prompts, but, at times, dictates a definite approach to problems facing the Soviet Union, as well as ways of seeking their solution. But the present is so packed with events and changes that sometimes even a single day may be equivalent to an entire epoch in terms of the scope of decisions that have to be made and of the significance of what must be accomplished for the present and future generations. This is convincingly demonstrated by the experience of any country.

To a considerable extent, this complex decision-making process is also true of the domestic tasks facing our state and, which command the attention of the Soviet Union's leadership. We have major achievements as well as quite a few unresolved problems, some of which are quite serious. I shall not list them here, as they are dealt with in sufficient detail in this book. I wish to stress only that a country which has set itself the primary task of raising its people's standard of living and quality of life cannot but have a vital stake in peace, in tranquil and normal international affairs, and in mutually advantageous cooperation. Our foreign policy is an organic and logical extension of our domestic policy.

The present-day world situation causes grave anxiety among our people. I believe that these apprehensions are shared by many Americans. Mankind now faces the most crucial choice in civilization's history; a choice that must be made today, before it is too late. It is a choice between further straining international tensions or relaxing them, between escalating the arms race to cosmic proportions or curtailing it, between confrontation or cooperation. A common danger has always required common efforts. This is how our alliance during the war against fascism arose. Today we face a still greater danger: total nuclear annihilation. Can it really be that we lack the wisdom, patience, perseverance, and courage needed to ward off this formidable threat?

The weight of responsibility that history and life itself have imposed on our two countries -- on their political leadership -- is especially great today. We are firmly committed to returning Soviet-U.S. relations to a normal track, back to the road of mutual understanding and cooperation. We favor a negotiated settlement of all disputed issues. The Soviet Union stands ready to seek and find common ground on matters of disarmament and the improvement of the international situation. But, quite clearly, this goal cannot be achieved without reciprocal efforts on the part of the United States.

Peace, peaceful coexistence, equality, and mutually beneficial cooperation are the basic principles of our foreign policy.

The Soviet Union seeks neither foreign territory nor foreign resources. We have enough of everything. Besides, the Soviet people know the horrors of war and its tragic aftermath only too well from their own bitter experience.

The vital need for peace and ways of achieving it are a major theme of this book. In addressing the U.S. reader, let me say that our country has never instigated or initiated an arms race. We have not been the first to start manufacturing any type of weapon. The Soviet Union has pledged not to deploy weapons in space if other nations do not do so. We shall not conduct nuclear tests and explosions if the United States joins the moratorium we have declared. We would like this moratorium to be the first step on the road toward reducing and eventually eliminating nuclear weapons.

I would also like to draw your attention to our latest proposals: To reduce nuclear armaments capable of reaching each other's territory by 50 percent if both sides completely prohibit space-based strike weapons; and, irrespective of this reduction, to reduce medium-range nuclear weapons substantially in Europe. All this, of course, is subject to the strict observance of the principle of equal security and to verification by all necessary measures agreed upon through negotiations.

In conclusion, let me say that our country will never unleash war. This is the position of the Soviet leadership. This is the opinion of the millions of Soviet people engaged in peaceful, constructive work.

As the author of this collection, I would like to thank Richardson and Steirman, publishers, who have kindly undertaken to publish this book. I would consider my aim achieved if the U.S. reader gains a better understanding of our plans and intentions, and if he feels our desire for peace and cooperation.

I sincerely wish my U.S. readers prosperity and a peaceful future!

At a ceremony today at the USSR Embassy in Washington, which was devoted to the publication of Mikhail Gorbachev's book, Anatoliy Dobrynin, USSR ambassador to the United States, expressed confidence that the book will help the mass U.S. reader become better acquainted with the principles of the Leninist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

Stuart Richardson, one of the directors of the publishing house, stressed that Mikhail Gorbachev's book is imbued with the ideals of peace and creativity. It will be read in the United States by everyone who is concerned for the future of our planet, the fate of peace and international security, and the state of relations between the USSR and the United States, and who is contributing to the struggle for peace and the struggle to turn back the dangerous arms race. I hope, S. Richardson said, that a time will come when a U.S. President will write a book imbued with the same ideals. S. Richardson expressed great satisfaction at the fact that Gorbachev's book has been published in the United States on the eve of such a very important event as the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

YURCHENKO REMARKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE BROADCAST

LD141952 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Press conference in Moscow on 14 November by "Soviet diplomat" Vitaliy Sergeyevich Yurchenko conducted by Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; with Academician Kudryavtsev, director of the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Zharikov, faculty head of the First Moscow Medical Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences -- recorded]

[Text] [Yurchenko] Comrades, ladies, and gentlemen: After the joy of seeing Moscow and meeting my dear ones I thought I would manage to have some time to come around and rest after this 3-month ordeal. But the appearance in the West of the most varied insinuations against me, about my family and my acquaintances, and about my country, forced me to appear here. The general course of events was as follows:

From 24 July this year I was on a working trip to Rome in Italy. After 1 week's work there -- that is on 1 August -- I had a day off and on that day I decided to visit and get to know the Vatican museums. I left the residential complex, walked as far as St Peter's Square -- a famous square. It was quite a hot day. I sat down between the columns in the central square on a step to rest a little. I had a bottle of water with me, an empty Coca-Cola bottle filled with boiled water. I took the bottle and poured out a glass while sitting down. Around me were some people. It was the tourist season, you know. After a while I felt something cold or liquid passing across my face. I immediately felt some kind of fog in my eyes and my last sensation was that I was falling over and someone was seizing me under the arms. With this, my impressions of Rome ended.

I do not know how much time passed; perhaps it was only a few hours, perhaps several days until I came to. Everything was in a mist, my head ached, it was difficult to move (?my eyes) and (?I was burning all over). I came to in a white building covered with a white cover. I heard English spoken. I decided at first that I was in Rome somewhere in a hospital, a British or U.S. hospital, because of the English I heard. I will not recount the details of how I was looked after, the people [words indistinct] fed me through a tube, because I was obviously extremely exhausted and appeared so.

But the only thing is that they then soothed me. They said: You are ill, we are your friends, don't worry, everything will be fine. I judged that this was the first stage of my stay in the United States. I realized that I was in the United States only when I started to walk about the room; they had not told me where I was. I went up to the window and saw that -- I worked in the United States from 1975-1980 in the embassy and I know, so to speak, the technique of U.S. [words indistinct] -- I saw [words indistinct] a building site, several working black men who were covering the square in front of the building with asphalt. And, thus, I understood where I was.

Then Charlie, a CIA employee appeared; he is the person who worked with me for virtually the whole period of my stay on U.S. territory. His real name is Colin Thompson -- I once saw his real documents. He said to me: You came to us of your own will; you are a KGB employee, so you should be grateful we are giving you treatment, that we saved you from death; you must cooperate with us. When I said that all this was not going to be so, he started asking more toughly: What did you come to Rome for? Well, after that -- that is whne they failed to get anything by direct means -- they began to treat me, as they put it. Well in fact, what it was, was a system already worked out for tens of years by the CIA for extorting information against the will of the individual, using special preparations [preparat].

They told me: You are ill, you need to be treated for some several months. They treated me with tablets. That is to say, they gave me a series of tablets every day for (?breakfast), lunch, and dinner: What I called the psychological tablet. This, as they put it, regulated the functioning of the vessels in the brain and the heart. So that when I drank it, it would improve my blood circulation, they said. But when I had been taking these tablets for about 2 weeks (Art) -- that was Charlie's assistant, who was of German origin and a specialist in Soviet affairs -- suddenly said to me: Alex -- Alex was one of the many names they called me, as they even hid my real name from their own CIA employees -- Alex, you know that you will have to take these tablets until the end of your life? I said, why? Well, because the tablets are such that if a person stops taking them even for a couple of days, then the vessels in the brain and the heart (?burst). You cannot buy others anywhere else; they are only made here in a special laboratory in Washington. In other words, they tried to bind me psychologically, so that if I ran away I would die after a certain amount of time -- 7 or 8 days.

The second two tablets, well, I called them combat tablets, well when they told me, they forced me saying that the doctors had said I must take them every day. If I tried to refuse, they said well go ahead, we'll give you injections instead. They had previously given me injections and taken blood samples -- that is, various experiments. Sometimes, after about 7-8 minutes I began to feel depressed; I wanted to hit something, to run at someone, to jump out of the window, or just do something. At that very moment they came closer to me and I saw that there were already six -- four or six -- people standing beside me monitoring my behavior.

Then, on both these occasions, they took me to the establishment where all the inte- interrogations and examinations were carried out. They attached me to some sensors and during the course of this, that is...er..while I was still conscious, they asked questions. They showed me hundreds of photographs, you see. Then, after some time, I don't know how long all this lasted, I reached the phase of a blissful feeling -- yes, a blissful feeling. After this came a downer. How long did these downers last? Well, I think they lasted for a few days. Thus I sometimes discovered, sometimes when I came around, I came around dressed, sometimes in bed, sometimes, well, in different clothes. I was already dressed then. And these sessions were held regularly. What happened to me? Well, what did I do? I don't remember, not a single episode; that's how it is. And that's why I can't reconstruct the picture. Then Charlie said to me that, well, you have told us everything, you have admitted everything, you are a criminal, in the eyes of the USSR you are a traitor and for this reason, you don't need to make difficulties any more. Work properly with us, then, well, you will get more freedom and you will get all those things which one can only get in the United States.

And, when I didn't trust him -- I said all this is, well not the truth -- he laughed at me and said you are, in scientific terms, an uneducated person. In particular, another worker said: If you do not cease your resistance, then you will quite simply go mad. Another worker called Phil said this. When the results of this treatment, it seems, did not satisfy them, they changed their tactics and began to say to me: Well, alright, you have already, so to speak, given us enough information. Since you are such a fanatic, well, we are not demanding secret information from you; At least behave loyally with us, behave normally. I feel this was linked to the fact that, evidently, certain pressure was being brought to bear by the Soviet side and they had to show me looking in some way presentable to convince people I was there on goodwill. That is, they began to suggest I sign a contract with them -- a contract, as they said, such as had never been offered to anyone ever before in the world, by the richest country. They were talking about millions and they said that nothing was required of me except to live peacefully in the United States, to sign a 9-point contract and to enjoy life and remain silent. That was all that was required of me. I began to consider running away from the very first day I came around. I made a couple of attempts. When I received a still greater degree of freedom, I drew up several option.

There were many options for running away. But I shall tell you how I succeeded in running away after answering your questions.

[Question] Soviet television: Which U.S. Administration officials did you meet during your imprisonment? And what was their reaction to your demand that they organize a meeting with Soviet representatives?

[Yurchenko] At the same time as I began to prepare to run away, I immediately began to demand they organize a meeting between me and representatives from the Soviet Embassy. To start with, they told me no one needed me; that I was a traitor; that no one, so to speak, was interested; that I was already condemned, and so on; and they refused the meeting. Later they said perhaps, perhaps we will organize such a meeting, but later. They did not grant me such a meeting. The official whom I met -- I think the director of the CIA is an official -- they prepared a meeting with Casey on 2 days. They mainly wanted to show him the results of their work -- that they had re-educated me and were receiving information from me. They were giving me smaller doses of narcotics so that I would not black out completely. That was the meeting with Casey. I don't know whether Tom Fountain can be called an official representative of the U.S. Administration. He is deputy to the head of the Soviet department in the CIA, Gerder. He, Tom Fountain, brought contracts to me which he proposed I sign.

The next person was Gerder. He worked in Moscow. He was in the embassy there and he told me himself, officially, that he was the head of the CIA Soviet department. He came a couple of times and talked to me. Those are probably all the officials I dealt with. In the State Department, when I was leaving, an assistant secretary of state talked to me and I asked him whether anyone from the State Department had met me and he said no. For this reason, I believe I only met CIA staff members who also represented the U.S. Administration over the 4-month period.

[Question] My question is addressed more to Academician Kudryavtsev: How does the U.S. posing of the human rights question look in light of the Yurchenko affair?

[Kudryavtsev] As a lawyer I would like to say there are several violations of the norms both of internal national law and of international law involved. Most generally one must say that human rights were violated when Yurchenko was kidnapped from Italy. The second blatant violation was the way in which he was treated -- which is what he just spoke of -- because that was torture. In this connection, to answer your question I would like to quote an article of the seventh international treaty on civil and political rights: This says no one should be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment; in particular -- and I continue to quote -- not a single person should be subjected without his free assent to medical or scientific experiments. The treaty of civil and political rights has been blatantly violated in this case. I think U.S. legislation was also violated, because these are illegal methods of treating an individual. The Vienna convention on diplomatic relations has also been violated, as a diplomat was concerned here. Finally, removing someone from one country to another is itself a violation of the individual's right to freedom of movement. This is a brief answer.

[Question] Vladimir Molchanov of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY. You described how you felt as a result of the use of substances of an evidently narcotic nature against you. Do you still feel any aftereffects now? What is your state of health now? Perhaps Dr Zharikov could also answer this question?

[Lomeyko] This is one for Comrade Nikolay Mikhaylovich Zharikov, will you reply? There is also the following question from Bulantsev, a SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent. Is there any objective confirmation that Yurchenko was exposed to the effects of special compounds? Over to you, Nikolay Mikhaylovich.

[Zharikov] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen. I have conducted a detailed and thorough consultative talk with Vitaliy Sergeyevich. He gave a detailed and comprehensive description of the distinctive features of his condition and experiences observed by him during this period, which he remembered and could recount. The picture of his states and experiences fully accords with the disorders and symptoms which can be observed as a result of the toxic action of psychotropic and psychotomimetic substances. The descriptions of the states in which he found himself and his experiences were given in such a vivid form that these were descriptions that could be given and described precisely by someone who had personally experienced all these states.

Well, first of all there were neurological disorders, constrained movements, immobility, [words indistinct] irregularities, dyspeptic disorders, jumps and drops in blood pressure, particular psychotic states, [word indistinct] (?images) with double orientation, a kind of emotional alienation in the perception of these [words indistinct] experiences, and alienation in the perception of his own self. The data from laboratory tests is being processed and they should be conducted dynamically. Indirect characteristics could be obtained here showing the state of the enzymes of the liver and their dynamics.

Vitaliy Sergeyevich did not mention that his dyspeptic disorders were so bad that his bodyguards were forced to seek advice from a local doctor and an extremely high jump in blood pressure was registered there. In the area of his elbow there are marks from intravenous injections. Now, of course, his condition bears the residual, leftover marks of acute organic damage to the brain, involving the manifestation of these profound encephalopathic states. This expresses itself in a lowering of his psychological, mental, and intellectual functions. Additionally, he displays emotional instability, and tearfulness. Then, there is a lack of coordination in his movements and, of course, trouble with his vision.

[Lomeyko] Your question, please.

[Bezbrezhnyy] (Bezbrezhnyy), TASS correspondent. Are there juridical grounds to describe the fact of the seizure by force of Yurchenko as an act of state terrorism on the part of the United States.

[Kudryavtsev] I believe there are grounds for this. In the first place, the kidnapping. I would add in this case that it was a matter of someone else's territory, the territory of a sovereign state, and thus, there was a violation of the sovereignty of another state. I would also like to stress that, according to Article 13 of the Italian Constitution, freedom of the individual is inviolable. Then, it must be said that there has been violation of the Vienna convention of 1961 on diplomatic relations. The person of the diplomatic agent is inviolable. He is not subject to arrest or detention in any form at all. Furthermore, there was a violation of Article 9 of the pact on civilian political rights, which states that every person has the right of liberty and personal inviolability; no one can be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention in custody. Well, this is also a natural consequence from this text. When it is not a private person, but a state body that participates in such actions -- I am giving a legal commentary here -- and here, Vitaliy Sergeyevich said who took part in these actions -- then this becomes state terrorism.

[Unidentified correspondent in English with superimposed translation] Could you please give us more details about your escape? We know this occurred in a restaurant near the embassy. Please tell us in more detail about your escape.

[Yurchenko] I have already said I started thinking of escaping virtually from the first minute.

Well, not the first minute, but maybe following a few hours after I had realized where I was and when I understood there would be obstacles to my meeting Soviet representatives. As I said, I had many plans for escaping. I'm not going to recount them, but when someone is thinking all the time about this, then his mind becomes particularly keen, so I was preparing myself. I had several changes of clothing, the guards were on different shifts, and at the same time, I was studying the guards' weak spots. I understood perfectly well should they catch me, that would be it, that would already be the end. They would never let me out.

So, I set myself a twofold task: the first task was to call the embassy before escaping so that if they were to catch me after that, the embassy would already know I would hold out somewhere for 2-3 days after which, it would be difficult to say what they would do to me. The second task was to leave immediately after calling; so it was impossible to leave on a weekday, although I had thought about swimming across a lake at night, lowering myself down on a towel from the second story. It was impossible, theoretically, on a weekday, there were too many people.

But on the auspicious Saturday of 2 November, the first mistake they made was that they left only three guards in the house -- an unprecedented event. Evidently, they had also become tired of spending time on me -- this was already the third month. There was just three guards left behind. The second stroke of luck was that one of the guards broke the rules and went off somewhere about his own business to (?Fredericksburg). There were two of them left. I knew perfectly well they could not leave the villa with the equipment and all the secret materials which were lying there. On top of that, I already knew the people, the psychology of the people, and the psychology of the guards. I already knew how to address whom in what manner.

That is, I had already studied the weak and strong points of these people. They had become used to me. And I prayed to God that the guard I wanted to go would be the one to go. When I suggested going to a shop in Manassas, as winter was coming on and I had no warm clothes, I sat there wondering who would go. Fortunately for me, it was Tom. He was a young fellow who seemed to me to be ashamed of what was going on at the villa. He'd only been working for the CIA for 1 year. So when Tom got into the car with me, I followed the psychological scheme I had mentally formed and started a conversation with him, saying: You ought to be ashamed. You're like a fascist the way you treat me. You're just a jailer.

He, being a young lad and still evidently having some ideals in life, said: I'm not a jailer, I'm only carrying out orders, I'm following my instructions, and so forth.

I said: Well, if those are your instructions and I just hop out of his moving car now, will you shoot at me?

He said nothing.

I said: There you are. You're even ashamed to say you'll shoot at me. Isn't that right?

We arrived in Manassas at the store called (?Hechts). Incidentally while I'm telling the story, in the restaurant in Georgetown from which I made my escape, I believe they've even started making a drink called Flight to attract publicity. So, if you correspondents take a trip to Manassas you will find still further confirmation of certain facts which took place. Go to Manassas. Manassas is 30-40 miles from Washington, roughly. It's a small town outside the area permitted to Soviet diplomats. There's a shopping center there, with a store called (?Hechts) in it. As you go in...I've been in the shop several times and made a special study of its layout.

As you go in, on your left is the men's clothing department. So when my escort got tired of having to constantly sniff the clothing dust, they usually let me go in there. They evidently made up their minds that I was a very fastidious person, although I didn't even see which suits I was touching. What mattered to me was to get them used to my walking between the rows and getting a little way away from them, if only 5-6 meters.

When we got to this (?Hechts), I said: You say you are not a jailer, but you do not even let me go into a store by myself. I am under orders not to let you. All right, let's go in. We went in, we stood at the entrance to the section; there was a sort of narrow passageway and no way to escape. They had checked out that store dozens of times. There was no way of escape. He said: All right, go into the section by yourself, I won't come in with you. Thank you, I said (?and went in).

But, there was one detail which they did not take into account. They were very afraid of allowing me access to some means of communication, a public telephone, the mail, a telephone in an apartment or in the villa. I had noticed that there among the clothes racks there was a very small corridor or passageway. It led to three rooms as I recall; three doors where the store administration works, that is, the sales assistants and the manager sit in there. Well, the Americans are a thrifty people. They had placed in that communal corridor, right next to where the clothing was hanging, a telephone for all three of them. It was an internal telephone, but -- and I am familiar with this U.S. system -- I noticed there were three buttons on this telephone which lit up. This means it had an outside line.

When I went in I had about 3-4 minutes for this task. I went in and immediately walked along the rows and looked at them. Tom stood and looked at me from the distance. Then he turned away, apparently interested in something. I leaped into that passageway, seized the telepone and pushed the button. I can reveal this secret -- Washington refused to answer this question -- but I can now tell you the secret, because they're hardly likely to take anyone to (?Hechts) next time.

So I pressed the button and my first success was that I heard the tone for a city line. That was my first success. The second success was that -- I was looking at the dial, dialing the operator -- the operator answered and I asked for the embassy's number. By a miracle the embassy's number was imprinted on my memory, from the days of my work, automatically. If any of you are in Washington you can call 628-6412. Now I will remember that number for the rest of my life.

So I dialed the number...not the number, the operator and said the number. Collect call, I said; after a moment I heard the embassy phone ringing. You can imagine how tense I felt. A Russian voice answered, the first for 3 months. I controlled myself and said: This is Yurchenko speaking. I'm being held here by force. Please tell the ambassador urgently to seek a meeting. I'm going to try and break through to the embassy now. Open all gates and doors. If they seize me, seek a meeting because if you do not get me back in 2-3 days, you won't get me back alive, so to speak, or in my usual state.

I hung up, went out, and looked. Tom was already running along the rows looking for me. But he didn't notice and he didn't even know. Of course, the FBI had intercepted my call to the embassy, but I had also taken that fact into consideration, because evidently, time was needed to sort out things on a Saturday;people are resting, especially the interpreters.

After that I went out and went on along the rows; Tom calmed down. The last thing I needed to buy was...[sentence as heard]

My raincoat was folded inside out and Tom did not know what color it was. In my raincoat was a razor so that I could shave off my moustache when I got away from them. In the same department I bought a hat, but so that Tom should not see it, I pushed it into the sleeve of my coat. Because I had to change my appearance when...[sentence as heard] I realized I would get away from them for only 5-6 minutes. I would be impossible to get away longer as there were so many of them around me all the time. What happened after that was -- I do not know -- it must have been a miracle, a miracle, which I can't possibly explain. And it worked out most unexpectedly.

I went out and said: So, we have been walking in town for 4 hours. I can see he is hungry; me too, right? I say: listen, we've got to eat. Would you like to go to a French restaurant?

He says: Yes, I would like to.

I say: Where is the closest one?

He says: Well; it is in Washington.

So we got there and entered the restaurant. He is somewhat relaxed and happy. It appeared it was only the second time that he had been to that restaurant. He had taken a girl there, right, so he took me there. But, in my opinion he did not realize this restaurant was only 500 meters from the embassy residential complex, which was recently built. The embassy was quite far. When we got to the restaurant and were seated there...you can imagine how I felt, comrades, you can imagine. I thought that even if he does fire on me, I shall still break away. So we sit and make our orders.

Then I think: How to manage to get away without a scandal and shooting. They have a tradition which requires that prior to going for a handwash, one of the guards had to go and check whether there was an alternative exit or some other people around, and so on and so forth. So I say: Since we have made our orders, I would like to wash my hands. And I get up. I wanted to go immediately. I thought: Let them shoot in the restaurant, to hell with it. But he says: Order -- I remember, he says -- there is an order. He gets up. The door is here, beside us, and the restaurant's entrance is there in some other place, right? One crosses the restaurant hall to reach it. As soon as he turned away, I immediately made it to the door. At this moment some people were entering and I was behind their backs.

There were crowds of people on Wisconsin Avenue. I quickly dashed into a side street put on my raincoat turned it inside out, put on the hat, and I started to make my escape. I took the opposite direction. It was my luck I know Washington well. I went off to another part of the city, finished changing my clothes, and altered my appearance.

When I was approaching the embassy, I saw some cars, which were apparently waiting to intercept me near the embassy. I dodged them in one place. There was a couple walking behind me. I said: (?Bill). When they caught up with me, I asked them a question. It turned out that the three of us passed the car together and they (?made it look natural). The second time was when I already had the television cameras on top of the embassy's fence in my view: I lowered my (?umbrella) -- luckily there was some rain, there were many lucky (?coincidence) -- I took the umbrella and covered myself with it. They were apparently looking for a man in a blue blazer, white trousers -- a bold one, so to speak -- and with moustache. I was walking in such a fine hat now fashionable in America, under the umbrella, in a green raincoat, and I had my moustache cropped in such a way, so they would not see me. This was how I entered the embassy.

[Unidentified correspondent in English with superimposed translation] A question for Mr Lomeyko. During the period that Yurchenko was taken from Rome to Washington, when did you think he departed? How did you evaluate his behavior during that period, the period between Rome and Washington?

[Lomeyko] No one in the USSR made any statements expressing doubt about Vitaliy Sergeyevich Yurchenko. From the very start, Soviet authorities demanded a reply from the authorities; first in Italy, about his disappearance, and then in the United States, itself. They repeatedly and persistently demanded to see him and they demanded a reply on this question. For this reason, I want to say once again that no one ever had doubts about Comrade Vitaliy Sergeyevich Yurchenko.

'Bandit Terrorist Act'

LD140922 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 14 TASS -- Vitaliy Yurchenko, high-ranking Soviet diplomat, described his kidnapping as an act of state terrorism committed by those who are trumpeting about their dedication to the "struggle against international terrorism." He was speaking before Soviet and foreign journalists here today.

For almost three months lasted what the Soviet diplomat described as a real torture and that was in fact a crying violation of the elementary human rights of the Soviet diplomat.

"On August 1 this year," Vitaliy Yurchenko said, "I was seized by unidentified persons near the Vatican museum and forcibly taken unconscious from Rome to the United States where I was subjected for three months to blackmail, threats and the action of narcotic drugs. They were trying to drain my will, to make me an obedient tool of the American Central Intelligence Agency. I was constantly told to give them away important secrets and become a traitor with all ways for a return to my homeland cut off. I was kept completely isolated from the outside world and had no opportunity to contact Soviet representatives in Washington or my family. They tried to persuade me to give up the very idea of returning to my homeland where, they said, either life-long imprisonment or death were awaiting me.

"It took me an extraordinary exertion of effort to retain self-control, not to lose hope and to break free from that terrible den.

"I lived through all these horrors and I know from my own experience that there exist in the present-day world forces capable of trampling underfoot the generally accepted notions of morals and justice while hypocritically shouting about their dedication to the observance of human rights.

Vitaliy Yurchenko stressed that that was a bandit terrorist act characteristic of Washington's present political course.

'Human Rights Violations'

LD131745 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The Soviet journalist Oleg Bitov was assaulted in Venice in the fall of 1983. He was walking through the darkened lobby of his hotel late at night when he was knocked on the head and lost consciousness: An unconscious Bitov was brought to a secret place. He was drugged and smuggled out of the country to Britain under a false identity. There he was subjected to months of persuasion and coercion designed to make him cooperate with British intelligence.

This ranged from plain threats to blackmail to the use of mind-bending drugs, to promises of generous rewards. A year later, Bitov managed to lull his jailers' vigilance and escape to the Soviet Embassy in London. Shortly afterward he returned home. When the Soviet Government protested the arbitrary seizure of the journalist, London dismissed its accusation as absurd. The press in the West, including the United States, claimed that such a thing could never happen in what is called the free world.

Yet less than a year after that, such a thing did happen: Another Soviet person was attacked in Italy on 1 August, this time a diplomat, Vitaliy Yurchenko. He was drugged as Bitov had been and smuggled out of Italy, only this time to the United States. (?He too) was by turns subjected to intense psychological pressure, blackmailed, and promised a fortune. The purpose was to make him cooperate with intelligence. As in Bitov's case, he was denied any contact with the Soviet Embassy and the world was told he had agreed to cooperate with American intelligence of his own free will.

Yet Yurchenko managed to escape and reach the Soviet Embassy in Washington. There he addressed what for the White House proved to be a highly embarrassing news conference. In an attempt to save face a State Department spokesman kept gloomily denying everything said by Yurchenko before the newsmen. He claimed that Yurchenko himself had chosen to live in America. Then he refused to answer any further questions and left the room. What could he answer to the question why Yurchenko decided to leave America after choosing to live there?

Press comments were just as gloomy. Yurchenko's abduction by CIA agents did not fit in with the habitual pattern. It's one thing writing about people who daydream about getting to the United States, but writing about people anxious to leave America is quite another thing. It was embarrasing to call free a country which had tried to impose its hospitality on a foreigner in such a forceful manner. But how about objectivity? We all remember how the American press raged and fumed at the seizure of American diplomats in Iran several years ago. It was uncompromising on terrorism when a plane with American passengers aboard was hijacked to Lebanon last summer. But why was it not just as uncompromising when it learnt that the CIA had been involved in similar terrorist activities? Perhaps it thinks that what is bad treatment for Americans may not be so bad with regard to Russians. Why did Congress fail to express concern as it usually does in cases of human rights violations? Perhaps human rights don't worry those who profess to have a keen interest the subject. After all you cannot defend human rights in one case and ignore human rights violations in another. You either respect human rights or you don't.

Posner Commentary

LD141518 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Commentary by Vladimir Posner]

[Text] According to the White House, the Yurchenko case was the result of a masterful KGB plot. According to Langley, it was caused by a mysterious woman who turned down Yurchenko's overtures. According to the State Department, he just plain changed his mind. Vladimir Posner comments:

While assessments from such high level and well-informed sources as the White House, Langley, and State are as impressive as they are credible, I can't help but be far more impressed and trustful of what Viktor [as heard] Yurchenko has to say about the matter.

Just in case you aren't entirely familiar with his statements, here is what they come down to: that he was abducted on August 1 by the CIA when in Rome; that he was whisked off to the United States; that he was held there incommunicado in a house in Fredericksburg; that he was shot full of dope, pumped for information; that he soon realized he had no choice but to play along with his captors to make them think he had agreed to work for them; that he managed to fool them and finally was able to escape.

Why does this strike me as absolutely credible? For two sets of reasons, one of which to do with the U.S. versions I mentioned earlier and the other with concrete CIA practice. Now let's look at both. According to all three American sources, Yurchenko is a top FGB official and as such has access to the most secret information. Now, if we accept that view for argument's sake, then let us ask ourselves: Would such a man first decide to defect, divulge top secrets, and then change his mind and come back? Well, not if he was in his right mind, he wouldn't Would such a man be likely to risk his career and life on romantic rubbish? Finally, would the KGB risk losing one of its very top officials simply to put egg on the CIA's face? You'd have to be pretty gullible to buy any of those views.

Now, on the other hand, let's look at CIA practice. You remember the days when progressive and democratic organizations accused the CIA of plotting to assassinate political leaders, among them Fidel Castro? And you recall the righteous indignation of American officialdom? The overwhelming majority of Americans refused to believe their intelligence agency would stoop so low and then, the CIA was forced to admit the existence of its dirty tricks department, who have plotted the murder and overthrow of not only Castro, and for having engineered the deaths of such people as Patrice Lumumba among others. When all this came out into the open, Americans were shocked and horrified. And as a result, the dirtiest boys in the dirty tricks department were removed from Langley, maybe to the Pentagon and its Special Forces branch. But that is speculation on my part.

William Casey has brought them all back in, but that's not the point. The point is: If the CIA could plan the murder and overthrow of heads of government and indeed murder some outstanding political figures, what would make it back away from abducting someone they considered to be a mine of the most valuable Soviet state secrets? I mean, since when do people go bananas because the big bad wolf ate up Little Red Riding Hood? Isn't that what Mister big bad world is expected to do ?

What? This is no fairy tale, you say? This is real life? This is a gross, totally unacceptable violation of the basic international norms, a violation of basic human rights, something shameful and despicable? Oh, I see. Well, I suppose you have a point there. What's more, there are a whole lot of people all over the world who feel the same way you do. Except in the White House and at State and, yes, of course, I nearly forgot, at Langley.

KONDRASHOV DEFENDS REAGAN INTERVIEW CRITICISM

PM141631 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Stanislav Kondrashov "Political Observer's Opinion": "The Value of Words" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] The very nature of their profession makes jouranlists wordly-wise people who are hard to surprise. But even on our scale of values, an interview with the head of another state holds a special place and offers a rare experience. It is interesting both professionally and from a purely human point of view. How did he behave, how did he look, what was the so-called "entourage" like? And, of course, what was the political weight of the words uttered by the interviewee? This last point is of special significance if the interview is given by the head of the U.S. Administration, and not long before the Geneva meeting at that.

Commenting on President R. Reagan's interview for Soviet journalists, we noted the President's carefree attitude, to put it mildly, toward certain facts of relatively or very recent history -- these included this version of the origins of the Vietnam war, which would be called anecdotal, and the fact that according to this man, who sent U.S. soldiers to occupy Grenada, those soldiers were invited by the Grenadian Government, the very same government which they overthrew.

Now I would like to talk about something else. During the interview the President made mistakes not only regarding facts (that is an old sin of his, familiar to many people), but also in describing certain key principles of his policy and military strategy. After the interview had been published the U.S. press drew attention to that.

One of the questions in our interview with the President touched on the U.S. public's attitude toward his "Strategic Defense Initiative." A poll conducted by THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper and ABC television revealed that Americans would prefer the reduction of offensive nuclear arsenals as opposed to the creation of space arms by a percentage of 74 to 20. Bringing these figures to R. Reagan's attention, we asked how the President would reply to this clear choice made by the U.S. public.

The President preferred to avoid a direct answer. He launched into a discussion not of the Americans' conscious choice but only of the terminology. It emerged from his arguments that when the President's critics refer to the space militarization plans as "star wars," Americans reject those plans; but when the President talks about creating a "Strategic Defensive shield," Americans are prepared to welcome that.

We tried to bring the President back to our question, to the fact that, all the same the Americans are in favor of nuclear arms reduction when it is a question of a choice between such a reduction or the creation [sozdaniye] of space arms. What does he think about that?

And again Reagan sidestepped. This time he started discussing how, when, and under what circumstances he will deploy "defensive" space weapons. He said: "But I have said, and am prepared to say at the summit, that if such a weapon is possible, and our research reveals that it is, then we will say to all the world: 'here, it is available.' WE WON'T PUT THIS DEFENSIVE WEAPON IN SPACE UNTIL WE DO AWAY WITH OUR NUCLEAR MISSILES, OUR OFFENSIVE MISSILES. BUT WE WILL MAKE IT AVAILABLE TO OTHER COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE SOVIET UNION."

He persistently stressed the idea: We will not deploy UNTIL we do away with them, UNTIL we make this defensive weapon available to all...

But when the interview was published, U.S. journalists -- and not only journalists -- immediately pointed out that, by establishing this sequence, the President had incorrectly expounded his own policy and his own strategy. The U.S. journalists set about explaining to the President that hitherto, his position, explained many times by him and by other officials, had been different: First we will deploy space weapons and only then, if we deem it necessary, will we start to reduce nuclear weapons; then comes a transitional period when the United States will keep both.

Just who was it, then, who correctly formulated the presidential policy on this key issue? No, not the President, who had been propagandizing his love of peace and his boundless space altruism to Soviet journalists and Soviet readers. Not the President, but those who pointed out to the President his distortion of his policy, who explained that there is not a whiff of altruism there, and that the United States is still attempting to acquire strategic military superiority and dictate terms to the other side. Larry Speakes, acting as arbiter, admitted that the President had made a "slip which had been picked up by the media."

This was shrewd wording, implying that it was not so much the President as the aforementioned media who had blundered.

But let him finally explain once again who is right and who is wrong -- the White House or the U.S. media. We will remind you that the President's interview was intended for Soviet readers. Wittingly or not, absentmindedly or for some other reason, Ronald Reagan misled Soviet readers concerning his favorite space militarization plans, and tried to portray them as something far more peaceful than they actually are. So much for the "unique historic opportunity" to share views!

In our joint article commenting on the President's interview, we wrote that the promise to make U.S. space secrets available to everyone looked like very unconvincing "idealism" on the part of an advocate of power politics who is also known for his anti-Soviet beliefs. Alas, strong confirmation of this assessment came sooner than expected. It came immediately, since immediately after the interview was published the President, first through the deputy White House press secretary and then personally, disavowed his words and his promises.

There are at least two conclusions to be drawn from the interview: first, the confusion that exists within the U.S. Administration, and at the very height, moreover, of preparations for the Geneva meeting; and second, the fact that the words issued from the Oval Office can be very, very unreliable, careless, and deceptive.

'AGGRESSIVE' U.S.-ISRAELI NAVAL EXERCISE HELD

LD131348 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 13 Nov 85

["'PRAVDA' an Attempt at Intimidating the Arabs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 13 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA carries today a commentary headlined "Sinister Preparations" on joint U.S.-Israeli naval exercises in the eastern Mediterranean.

These, the commentary says, are already the third large-scale exercises of this kind to have been held by Washington and Tel Aviv over the past year and a half. They were held in an atmosphere of even greater secrecy than the previous ones. To camouflage the aggressive character of the games they were again code-named as an operation for the delivery of wounded U.S. servicemen ashore. Under that pretext, U.S. marines were delivered from the ships of the Sixth Fleet to Israel's territory, i.e. a scenario was once again trained of a U.S. intervention in the Middle East region.

The interaction of the two "partners" is ever more noticeably seen in practice, the newspaper PRAVDA continues. The landing of U.S. troops in Lebanon in support of the Israeli aggression of 1982, the U.S. assistance to Israel and the bombing by the Israeli airforce of the PLO headquarters in Tunis, the interception by the U.S. fighter aircraft of an Egyptian civil plane, which was met with so much delight in Tel Aviv, are all links of a coordinated U.S.-Israeli strategy.

An attempt is made to intimidate the Arabs by the double mailed fist, make them surrender, accept the American-Israeli terms of the Middle East settlement and thus clear the way to establishing Zionist-imperialist rule in the region.

The exercises held, as well as the other militaristic preparations by Washington and Tel Aviv, are all a reckless game, which is conducive to a further sharpening of the Middle East situation, to heightening international tensions as a whole, the newspaper PRAVDA says in conclusion.

DPRK-USSR AMITY SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

PM131341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading: "Notable Anniversary"]

[Text] The traditional relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK are strengthening and developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The two countries' public organizations are making a substantial contribution to their further intensification. This was noted 11 November in Moscow at a public meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society.

The speakers noted that Soviet people have been and remain on the side of the Korean people who are demanding an end to imperialist circles' interference in the sovereign state's internal affairs. They fully support the DPRK people's desire for their motherland's peaceful unification on a democratic basis.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, stressed that the Korean people actively support the Soviet initiatives aimed at preventing a thermonuclear catastrophe and safeguarding lasting peace. He expressed deep gratitude to Soviet people for their support and solidarity with the struggle of his country's people.

On the same day an exhibition of the work of masters of Korean photography to mark the 40th anniversary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] opened in Moscow's House of Friendship.

Pyongyang, 12 Nov -- A ceremonial meeting has been held here to mark the 40th anniversary of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association.

Kim Yong-ch'ae chairman of the central board of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association, member of the WPK Central Committee, and DPRK minister of communications, who addressed the gathering, noted that the association's creation was a reflection of the unanimous desire of the republic's working people to develop all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union, in which the DPRK has a reliable ally and tested fellow fighter in the class struggle for common goals and ideals.

The meeting was attended by a delegation from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

S. KOREAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS 'SERIOUS THREAT'

LD102245 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1413 GMT 10 Nov 85

["South Korea: Military Preparations Are Being Pushed Ahead" -- by TASS commentator Aleksandr Ryabov]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov (TASS) -- The major military exercises "Sunren-85", during which offensive operations by troops of the Seoul regime were practised, have ended in South Korea. Their particular nature was broad use of the so-called "reserve army of local defense" -- a well-armed formation almost 3 million strong, which has been given the special role of conducting combat action on the territory of the "proposed enemy."

"Sunren-85" is the latest militaristic games on the South Korean peninsula: Maneuvers by various kinds of troops were held there four time in October this year alone. They were begun in February this year by the large-scale "Team Spirit-85" exercises with the participation of more than 200,000 U.S. and South Korean servicemen.

The steady build-up in military preparations by the Seoul regime is going ahead with direct support from the United States, which is striving to make use of the economic potential of South Korea for the attainment of its own strategic aims in the region. The main one of these is to do everything to speed up the formation of the offensive Washington-Tokyo-Seoul alliance, which is directed against the USSR, other socialist countries and peoples fighting against imperialist dictate. So the United States is increasing its troops' strike power in South Korea, where there are already more than 42,000 U.S. soldiers and officers sited [razmeshcheno], where there are nuclear, neutron, chemical and other up-to-date weapons of mass destruction now.

Washington is asking for an increase in the contribution to the common effort from its Far East ally too. According to reports in South Korean newspapers, almost $9 billion are to be spent on the implementation of the extensive program of modernization of the 700,000 strong army of the Seoul regime planned for up to 1989. A system for management of joint battlefield operations by U.S. and South Korean troops is being actively developed.

The increase in militaristic preparations in the South Korean peninsula and the strengthening of military ties with Washington are giving rise to growing protest from the public of South Korea and testify to the fact that a dangerous hotbed of tension, which presents a serious threat to the security of peoples in the Far East and world-wide, is being maintained here.

U.S. HOLDS MILITARY SUPERIORITY IN FAR EAST

LD140746 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 13 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Statements about some "Soviet military buildup" in the Far East, about the "Soviet military superiority" etc. are coming ever more often these days from Washington and Tokyo. They are not substantiated with facts, and still they are persistently repeated by the military, official and non-official figures in the U.S. and Japan. The invention about some "growing Soviet military threat" in the Far East whose purpose is obviously to sow the seeds of discord, to aggravate the situation and to justify military preparations of the U.S. and its allies in that region have been exposed by the Soviet and foreign mass media on more than one occasion.

Without repeating previous statements, we should like in this commentary to make it clear, using sources from the other side, whence the real threat to peace in that part of the world.

Last summer, speaking at a conference of the Asian Society, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said (his statement is quoted with small cuts):

Our resolve to remain a Pacific nation is substantiated by the improvement of our forces intended for this region. We equip our forces with the best armaments that we are having in our arsenal. These include the new "Carl Vinson" aircraft carrier and the "New Jersey" battleship. Our marines have received the new "F/A-18" plane, our Army has received new helicopters. The air fleet of our Pacific Air Force has been increased since 1980 from 240 to 300 warplanes. We are adding to them two squadrons of "F-16" planes on the Misawa Air Force base in Japan. We have brought our military might more in line with the vital significance of our interests in the Pacific Ocean. The American-Japanese support of our defense has been put on a more solid, realistic basis and is now stronger than ever before, he said.

Consequently, the steady arms buildup of the U.S. and its allies in the region, the strengthening of the chain of military bases and strongholds intended for waging a nuclear war, the deployment of new types of weapons, including nuclear first-strike weapons, has been the essence of the U.S. aggressive armed preparations in that region in the past several years. The U.S. television company "ABC" describes the state of the U.S. military might in that region for today in the following way: In the opinion of most specialists, the U.S. preserves absolute superiority in the Far East. U.S. ships are controlling the whole region. Americans keep 40,000 troops in South Korea.

So, it is the U.S. that has military superiority, it is the U.S. that controls the seas, and it is the U.S. that is occupying Korea.

In conclusion, follows a statement of the influential Japanese observer Hisao Maeda who occupied a senior post at the National Defense Agency of Japan. Touching upon the uproar started by the Japanese National Defense Agency over the alleged "activization" of the Soviet Navy in the Far East and the "data" to this effect, he writes in the journal "GUNSHUKU MONDAI" that if one analyses carefully these obviously overstated "data" he is sure to come to the conclusion that it is not the Soviet Navy, but the U.S. naval ships stationed in Japan and in the Pacific that are engaged in frenzied activities whipping up tension in the region. They hold exercises one after another in the whole of the region, including the Sea of Okhotsk. Taking part in the naval exercises which are often held close to the Soviet shores are aircraft carriers, big landing craft, nuclear-powered submarines and other warships. The activities of the U.S. planes deployed on U.S. bases in Japan are equally provocative.

U.S. "P-3 C" planes continually make provocative flights off the Misawa base, in the north of the Honshu Island. Deployed on that base are the newest "F-16" fighter-bombers intended for delivering a nuclear strike. The most up-to-date "RF 4E" reconnaissance planes fitted out with the newest electronic equipment operate off the Hyakuri base, Honshu Island. All this creates an extremely dangerous situation in the Far East, the Japanese specialist points out.

Even this short list of confessions and pieces of evidence clearly shows who is whipping up tension in the Far East and where the real and not the imaginary threat to peace in the region comes from. As for the Soviet Union, it has demonstrated on more than one occasion its goodwill and the resolve to make a constructive contribution together with Asian and Pacific countries to the turning of that region into a zone of peace and goodneighbourliness.

GROWTH OF MILITARISM IN JAPAN VIEWED

LD140924 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 14 Nov 85

["Attempts to Undermine Constitutional Principles" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 14 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The draft new programme of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, which was approved on Tuesday by the party's deputies in the two chambers of Parliament, is expressly conservative in character. The line proclaimed in it for a revision of Japan's constitution reflects the growing militaristic tendencies in the policy of Japan. The LDP leadership seeks, first of all, to revise the Ninth Article of the constitution, which has long been an eye-sore for the Japanese war hawks.

The matter is that under this article Japan refuses for all time to use war as an instrument of national policy as well as to use force or threat of force in its relations with other states.

The same article proclaims that Japan will never establish land, naval or air forces or any other means of warfare.

The onslaught on these anti-war provisions of Japan's constitution has been underway for a long time. But it was especially intensified with the coming of the present cabinet in office. Its course toward intensive military preparations, a considerable growth of arms spending and a broader military alliance with the United States is at variance with the Ninth Article of Japan's Constitution.

But instead of conducting a policy in accordance with constitutional standards the leadership of the Liberal Domocratic Party has long been acting according to the principle: "If this policy does not agree with the constitution so the worse for the constitution. It must be rewritten."

This striving of the LDP leadership has found expression in the draft of the party's official programme to be approved at its next congress in January. But the practice of previous congresses shows that this is a pure formality and that those in favour of deleting the constitution's anti-war article can get their way. The more so that they have already got the blessing of Prime Minister Nakasone who hurried to declare that "once the new party programme has been approved it must be put into practice."

Struggle over the preservation of the peaceful principles of the constitution is now in the centre of political life in Japan. The Socialist Party which has just announced its policy for 1986, considers it its major duty to campaign for keeping Japan's constitution unchanged. A similar stand has been taken by many public organizations which believe that the anti-constitutional conspiracy of the right-wing forces must be thwarted.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CORRESPONDENT ON AFGHAN 'BANDITS'

LD140205 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2317 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Summary] Moscow, 14 November (TASS) -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's Kabul correspondent writes that "seven years of undeclared war by imperialism against the April Revolution" have inflicted damage worth 34 billion Afghanis to the Afghanistan Democratic Republic's economy. The bandits have destroyed or burned 2,000 schools, 230 hospitals and medical points, more than 250 mosques; 14,000 km of telephone and telegraph lines have been put out of operation and tens of thousands of civilians have been killed.

"In a conversation with the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Lieutenant-General Shahnawaz Tanay, chief of the General Staff of the DRA Armed Forces, noted recently that Afghan troops with support from Soviet subunits inflicted serious losses on the counterrevolution. In the republic's border areas, some 200 bands with a total number of over 10,000 men were annihilated and tens of thousands of units of armaments and ammunition were captured."

"As the BAKHTAR agency reported recently, the number of American 'advisers' in the Afghan counterrevolutionary camps on Pakistani territory exceeds 300 men."

HERAT PROVINCE CLEARED OF 'HIRED KILLERS'

LD091530 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0315 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Kabul, 9 Nov (TASS) -- Soldiers of the Afghan Armed Froces have achieved new successes in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary gangs which penetrate into the country from the territory of neighboring Pakistan. As the local radio reports, over 350 bandits have been eliminated and 75 captured in Herat Province. Now the province has been totally cleared of hired killers. The units of Afghan Army also seized a large quantity of weapons, including heavy weapons, of Western manufacture. During the combat operations various shelters and weapon stores of the bandits were destroyed.

AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES PROSPER IN PAKISTAN

LD140733 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Yuriy Riskanov commentary]

[Text] Recently, outside the city of Parachinar, in Pakistan, there was a clash between two rival groupings of terrorists. Ten men were killed. In another locality, Terimangal fire exchanges took the lives of seven counterrevolutionaries. In comments on this the Asian press point out that clashes between rival terrorist bands have become more frequent and fierce. Periodicals come to the justified conclusion that squabbling among Afghan counterrevolutionaries flared up over multimillion donations coming from the West, first of all from the United States.

Early this ear the White House allocated $280 million. Last month they apportioned from the secret funds of the federal budget another handout in the amount of $300 million. Doubtlessly a substantial part of that sum, turned into bullets and mines, gas bombs, and missiles, will enable terrorists to stage fresh brutalities on Afghan soil, kill teachers, party activists, and members of farm cooperatives, shell mosques and blast electric transmission lines. However, while the rank and file killers engage in atrocities in Afghanistan their ringleaders openly capitalize on their dirty work.

The American newspaper CHICAGO TRIBUNE writes that in the past 6 years corruption amid Afghan exiles has reached enormous dimensions. Their leaders steep in the smuggling of weapons and drugs and in squabbles over money.

No longer hoping to return to Afghanistan, terrorist ringleaders have begun preparations for settling down in the West. Numerous eyewitnesses said that they'd published hundreds of Mercedes cars to sell these at the local market at triple prices. [sentence as heard] As a result, Mujadedi transferred $250,000 to the Arab Bank in Zurich; Gailani $300,000 to the American Express bank in Basle. Besides, each of them buys real estate in Pakistan. Hekmatyar, for one, bought stores in Peshawar and in Islambad where his henchmen sell articles made of gold, lazulite, and precious stones they obtained in Afghanistan by plunder.

The openly counterrevolutionary activity of terrorist ringleaders has left an imprint on Peshawar, the Pakistani city known for its skilled craftsmen. The city is populated by thousands of artisans who manufacture unique handicrafts from leather and brocades, silver and gold, steel and lazulite, and make their city world-known. However, their fame has been dwarfed by the newcomers. Numerous modern cottages were built in Peshawar, not for the local craftsmen but for spiritual leaders of Afghan exiles, so-called. Peshawar has whole residential areas called Afghan. These are populated by people whose names belonged to the rich areas of Kabul some 10 years ago. As for Peshawar's markets, they swarm in all types of weaponry of western make, trade in drugs and smuggled goods -- mostly loot from Afghanistan -- flourishes there.

Basically the life of former Afghan feudal lords and landowners on Pakistani soil remains unchanged. They build their prosperity at the expense of other people. As for those they lured to Pakistan by fraud, their life is quite different. At the refugee camps Afghans starve, the local authorities give them only 4 rupees a day to feed their families when 1 pound of meat costs three times as much. The refugees live in unhygienic conditions, which often leads to epidemic diseases. Infant mortality is on the rise. Deprived of the possibility to earn their living the refugees lead a life of misery. But this is what suits the counterrevolutionary ringleaders to perfection. Having created unbearable conditions for their countrymen they force them to join terrorist bands to sow horror and violence in Afghanistan.

For the terrorist ringleaders war poses a source of making money and the $300 million allocated additionally from the secret funds of America's federal budget for the needs of counterrevolutionaries will further widen the gap between the former feudal lords and those whom they cheated and lured to Pakistan.

BILATERAL TRADE PROSPECTS WITH INDONESIA STRESSED

BK131653 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Dmitriy Sanin commentary]

[Text] The Indonesian press, observing the visit by a Soviet delegation to the country, has underlined a concrete emergence of Soviet-Indonesian relations. A member of parliament, Amin Iskandar, said in an interview with the news agency ANTARA that Indonesian-Soviet cooperation is developing rapidly at a very favorable period. In recent years, the Indonesian leadership has been taking steps to broaden its trade horizons to include socialist countries. These steps are designed to free it from total dependence on trade with the United States and Japan and concretely increase the exports of manufactured goods to complement its dominant oil and natural gas exports.

In analyzing the prospects for the promotion of trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union, Indonesian experts have noted the fact that in 1965 the Soviet Union abolished import duties on industrial products from developing countries. Thus, the Soviet Union has opened its market to these commodities. Indonesian experts have also noted opportunities for the two sides and the Soviet Union's readiness to undertake relations under long-term agreements. In this respect, THE INDONESIA TIMES deems it very useful to study concluding long-term agreements on economic, trade, and technological cooperation. As has been written in this newspaper, the Soviet Union has reached such agreements with 70 developing countries. The practice shows that such agreements have minimized significantly the unfavorable effects of the conjuncture of the unstable Western market on the economies of developing countries. The daily MERDEKA says that a special characteristic of current Soviet-Indonesian contacts in the trade and economic fields is the desire to guarantee mutual benefit as much as possible.

An important outcome of the visit by the Soviet delegation to Indonesia was the establishment of a Soviet-Indonesian joint commission. The agreement formulates concrete directions for bilateral cooperation. Soviet participation in building a number of industrial projects has been discussed as part of this cooperation. A prestigious Indonesian observer, Sumarjo, wrote that the Soviet Union has extensive experience in this field. He noted that almost 2,000 projects have been built in newly independent countries with Soviet assistance. More than 1,300 other projects are being built or planned. Sumarjo noted the fact that the Soviet Union gives priority to assistance in the development of the economic base of developing countries. The main emphasis is usually on the planning, development, and transfer of technology for the development of agriculture, the iron and steel industry, and the petrochemical industry. This appropriate (?approach) has stood the test of time. For example, with Soviet assistance India has built a steel industry, a heavy machine industry, and a series of important economic infrastructures that have considerably reduced its dependence on foreign capital. India has also been able to settle most of its internal economic problems. One of the factors cited by local experts on the usefulness of cooperation with the Soviet Union is Soviet assistance in training local technicians. While undertaking joint projects, Soviet experts train local experts who will replace them in the future. Courses and training centers are set up for this purpose. Some of the technicians who undertake these projects will study in Soviet higher learning institutes. The Soviet Union has trained more than 2.5 million qualified experts from developing countries.

Present opportunities for trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Indonesia raise the problem of providing credits for transactions in joint projects. In this regard, the Soviet Union adopts a policy based on the financial capabilities of its partners and provides certain facilities to developing countries. As usual, the periods for the repayment of credits are calculated in such a way that the money borrowed will be repaid from the projects undertaken in the form of money or products. Prominent representatives of the Indonesian business community say that this will facilitate, to a significant degree, the repayment of credits and will not increase the burden on a developing country.

The talks held by the Soviet delegation in Jakarta have pointed to another aspect of bilateral relations. In this connection, the JAKARTA POST writes that the improvement in trade relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union should remove psychological barriers in the way of the development of bilateral relations in other fields. This is not a mere whim. MERDEKA asserts that our two countries have no radical differences over international issues such as the consolidation of peace and the struggle of developing countries for a new international economic order. All other problems can be settled on the basis of goodwill, equality, mutual benefit, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. These principles shape relations between the Soviet Union and Indonesia.

BURMA'S BSPP CONGRESS RESULTS DETAILED

BK121646 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Vasilyevich Vasilyev "article": "Burma Is Marching on a Progressive Path"]

[Text] Burma's social and political scene has been marked by important events in the last 3 months. The Fifth Party Congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] was held in August, while elections for the People's Assembly and people's councils at different levels were held in October. The first meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly has recently concluded.

Burma's social and economic achievements during the last 10 years were assessed and future programs laid down prior to and during the party congress and elections. Our Moscow Radio observer, Vasilyevich Vasilyev, views events as follows:

The Fifth Party Congress reaffirmed that the major goal of the BSPP is to continue implementing the progressive reforms introduced since the Revolutionary Council came to power 20 years ago.

In the economic field, the major goal of the BSPP is to implement the 20-year long-term national development plan. Over 19 million eligible voters supported the candidates nominated by the party. It proves that the Burmese people support BSPP policy and acknowledge that some achievements have been made in implementing that policy.

These achievements are further confirmed by economic plans. For instance, during the first decade of the 20-year long-term plan, the growth rate in agriculture and industry has more than doubled. The state's economic investment has also increased noticeably, and the production of fertilizers has increased 5-fold during the same period.

The general secretary reported during the fifth party Congress that enterprises that did not exist before 1962 are now operating successfully. These enterprises include exploration and production of natural gas, production of steel, and copper smeltering. Paddy production also increased through application of advanced technology and the use of improved strains. Burma's achievements in public health and education must also be noted.

Plan implementation in the agriculture sector -- the main pillar of the national economy -- was almost 100 percent while success in agricultural production exceeded the target. Attention is also being given to the further development of the state and cooperative sectors. Further strengthening and broadening of these sectors are crucial for national construction.

The BSPP is giving priority to the development of production cooperatives in the agriculture sector. Efforts are being made for mechanization and improvements in the mode of operation of cooperatives. These efforts are already bearing fruit.

Paddy production in the cooperative sector has increased by 70 peyqtpo in the last 4 years in Burma. The Burmese leaders believe that participation of the people in the production sector guarantees successful solutions to economic problems confronting the country. The fifth party congress has its reasons for supporting the decision to increase investment in cooperative sectors. There has been concern in Burma over some negative elements' obstructing national economic progress. For instance, the country's foreign reserves are decreasing while Burma's external debt stands at $2.5 billion. Funds allotted for the country's economic and social development are being channeled to servicing foreign debts. As the prices for Burma's traditional exports decline and prices for imported goods continue to rise; Burma is having to spend more of its foreign exchange. Furthermore, foreign aid in the form of low-interest loans has declined.

Some capitalist countries that have economic ties with Burma are striving to use loans to blackmail the Burmese Government into accepting economic dependence on monopolistic international corporations. However, the Burmese people are determined to resist resolutely external attempts to undermine their economic independence.

The documents of the fifth party congress stressed that there will be cooperation with other countries and foreign economic enterprises only if they have no negative impact on existing economic and political systems in Burma. It is expected that export diversification plans being considered are expected to improve the country's balance of payments.

The results of the recent elections for the People's Assembly and the people's councils at different levels can be interpreted as the expression of the Burmese people's support for the government's political policy. The political report submitted to the fifth party congress says that Burma will continue to uphold an independent foreign policy, strive to promote friendly relations with all governments, and adhere to the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

USSR-CSSR TALKS ON NUCLEAR POWER COOPERATION OPEN

LD142340 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The ninth session of the representatives of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Governments for the implementation of the program of cooperation in the development of Czechoslovak power nuclear power production opened in Prague today. Comrades Ladislav Gerle and Aleksey Antonov, who are leading the delegations, will primarily discuss the course of construction of the third and fourth unit of the Dukovany nuclear power station, the design and construction works in Mochovce, and the preparatory work for the Temelin power station. Also on the agenda is cooperation in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations with VVER 440 and VVER 1000 reactors in Czechoslovakia, fulfillment of supplies this year and the securing of production in 1986.

In 1990, 10 VVER 440 units should be in operation and construction of the first VVER 1000 unit for the Temelin nuclear power station should be well under way. The high overfulfillment of the production of electrical power this year was made possible by the good work of nuclear power stations. So far they have produced over 1 billion kilowatt hours in excess of the plan.

KULOV, CSSR'S OBZINA DISCUSS NUCLEAR POWER SAFETY

LD112232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Today in Prague Jaromir Obzina, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning, received Yevgeniy Kulov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry. They praised the present cooperation between the two countries in supervising the work safety of nuclear power equipment. They also discussed a further expansion of this cooperation which will be enhanced by the prepared agreement between the USSR State Committee and the CSSR Commission for Nuclear Power.

CSSR PROPOSES CW TALKS WITH FRG, GDR

LD131206 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Prague, November 13 TASS -- The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry has put forward a proposition on the holding of consultations between the Foreign Ministries of Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the FRG on problems pertaining to the creation in Central Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons. A note to this effect has been handed in at the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry to the FRG ambassador in Czechoslovakia.

It stresses that Czechoslovakia has always actively declared and continues declaring that agreement be reached at the Geneva disarmament conference soon to ban the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and measures be taken to scrap them all over the world. The Czechoslovak Government is firmly convinced that in face of the danger of production of new types of chemical weapons, especially binary weapons, it is necessary that most urgent measures be taken to prevent their deployment in Central Europe. Proceeding from this, Czechoslovakia jointly with the GDR have recently proposed the FRG Government that it enter into interstate talks on the creation in that region of a zone free from chemical weapons. Such measures, the note says, would contribute to a general ban on chemical weapons, a strengthening of international security, be a constructive contribution to detente and disarmament.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

Demonstrations Held

LD140943 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 14 Nov 85

["Anti-War Movement in Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 14 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Matyash writes:

A wave of anti-war demonstrations has swept many West European countries these days. The reason: The unceasing attempts by Washington and the NATO bloc to speed up the deployment of American nuclear missiles in the territories of a number of West European states, and thus step up the mad arms race.

In Belgium, American cruise missiles are being installed against the will of the overwhelming majority of the population. The Dutch Parliament is having heated discussion on a draft resolution tabled by the Labour Party, the biggest opposition party in the country, and urging Parliament to turn down the government's decision on the deployment of American cruise missiles in Dutch territory. The leader of this party, Joop J. den Uyl, said that new American nuclear missiles "are making no contribution to West European security." The government's decision on the deployment of American missiles, taken under U.S. pressure, cuts across the interests of the Dutch people. This is made amply clear by almost four million signatures collected to an appeal to the government to call off its decision and by demonstrations of many thousands held around the country.

Some stormy events are brewing in the Parliament of Denmark where people are protesting against the presence of "cruise death" in Danish territory. Trying to forestall somehow the growing opposition to military plans the head of the Danish bourgeois Cabinet Poul Schlueter threatened that during the current parliamentary debate the government would not approve a "security policy incompatible with Denmark's NATO membership." All this is being interpreted as steps allegedly necessary for the "success" of the Geneva talks.

Tens of millions of people, who were far from politics only yesterday, have joined in the campaign against the forces of war in Western Europe. This is evidenced by the action week for disarmament, held at the call of the United Nations and the World Peace Council, the International Conference for Banning Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons and the ten-day campaign against militarization of space. The slogan "Down With New American Missiles" has received a fresh impetus because the peoples of Europe cannot, and do not want to, live under the shadow of the sinister Pershing missiles and demand that the missiles installed against their will in the heart of Europe should be removed.

FRG Peace Appeal

LD151054 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 15 TASS -- TASS commentator Petr Parkhitko writes:

The appeal "Atomic Death Threatens Us All, No Nuclear Missiles in Europe" was adopted in Krefeld, at a public forum of the FRG on November 16, 1980.

That appeal became the official motto of the mass movement of West German peace champions -- the Krefeld initiative with its fifth anniversary being marked these days. The Krefeld forum met almost a year after the NATO's so-called "dual" decision on deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries, including the FRG. The Krefeld appeal which now bears the signatures of more than six million West Germans, has become the platform rallying closer together the FRG public movement against the U.S. and NATO dangerous plans.

The ranks of the Krefeld initiative supporters have been rapidly on the rise, being swelled with ever new representatives of the most different circles of the FRG -- communists, representatives of trade unions, clergy, youth, women's, anti-fascist and other democratic organisations. The Krefeld initiative now is one of the most powerful anti-war organisations in Western Europe; the main coordination centre of the struggle waged by the FRG progressive public for preservation and consolidation of peace.

The Krefeld initiative has had to its credit during the past five years hundreds of big and small actions for peace, against very dangerous plans of NATO, primarily American, military in Europe. The international prestige of the Krefeld initiative has immeasurably enhanced -- the movement enjoys broad support in other West European countries, most of its population supporting the movement's aims. It is not accidental that official Bonn, frightened by successes of the FRG peace fighters, is trying to weaken their ranks. Cost what it may, it is trying to present their struggle against the American missiles and the threat of a new war as "actions directed by the hand of Moscow." But that lie does not work. The evidence of that are the broadening ranks of the Krefeld initiative movement, further investigation of their struggle against American nuclear missiles in Europe, against American plans of militarisation of outer space.

UK Nuclear Freeze Group

LD141353 Moscow TASS in English 0511 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] London, November 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Yevstigneev reports:

A group of well-known British political and public figures, representatives of scientific circles, workers of art have come up with an initiative to launch a massive campaign for the immediate nuclear arms freeze. These include the prominent figure of the Labour Party Denis Healey, the leader of the Liberal Party of Britain David Steel and one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party Roy Jenkins.

It was announced at a press conference held here Wednesday that the campaign would be coordinated by the new public organization "freeze" with a membership of 2,000. The nuclear arms freeze is aimed primarily against the emergence of new, even more destructive types of weapons, said Denis Healey, foreign secretary in the "Shadow Cabinet" of the Labour Party. It should be started today, when the approximate parity of forces exists between the East and the West. D. Healey strongly criticized Reagan's plans of the militarization of outer space. The "star wars" program is aimed at undermining stability and security in the world, he pointed out.

A statement of the leaders of the new organization read out at the press conference says that along with putting forward the freeze demand, we suggest that the development, testing and deployment of all the new types of nuclear weapons be banned altogether. Although the freeze will not eliminate completely the threat of a nuclear war, it will be a step in the right direction, a step without which arms control cannot be achieved.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH UAE

LD151030 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] It has been announced in Moscow -- an agreement has been reached between the Soviet Union and the United Arab Emirates on establishing diplomatic relations. The two countries will exchange diplomatic envoys at ambassador level.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD RECEIVES KAREN BRUTENTS

JN141214 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] At 1315 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International department. The Soviet ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER GRISHIN VISITS KUWAIT

LD131732 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1558 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Nov (KUNA) -- Ivan Grishin, deputy Soviet minister for foreign trade, arrived here tonight on an official visit lasting 4 days. He was welcomed by Kuwaiti Minister of Finance and Economy Jasim al-Khurafi.

Tomorrow, Grishin will hold talks with Al-Kharafi covering trade and economic relations between the two countries, and will sign a trade agreement between Kuwait and the USSR.

Agreement Signed

LD141417 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0858 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Nov (KUNA) -- Kuwaiti Minister of Finance and Economy Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi received at his office today Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Ivan Grishin, who arrived in Kuwait yesterday on a 4-day official visit.

Al-Khurafi carries out talks with Grishin on trade and economic relations between the two countries. During the meeting an agreement on trade cooperation between Kuwait and the Soviet Union was signed.

The Soviet official is expected to be received by the Amir of Kuwait and by the heir apparent on Saturday.

The Soviet ambassador in Kuwait will hold a luncheon on Saturday in honor of Ivan Grishin and the accompanying delegation before leaving the country.

LIBYA'S AL-TURAYKI HAILS 'FRUITFUL' RELATIONS

LD121349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] A Libyan-Soviet friendship soiree has taken place in Tripoli. Speaking at it, Al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the General People's Committee of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, stressed that the Soviet Union is a reliable ally of the peoples in the struggle for liberation. he noted the fruitful and mutually-beneficial nature of the relations and cooperation between the USSR and Libya.

SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY POLITBURO MEETS

LD150544 Moscow TASS in English 2327 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, November 14 TASS — A meeting of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party under the chairmanship of General Secretary Khalid Bakdash has taken place here. The Politbureau discussed political problems related to the domestic situation, the situation in the Arab world and on the international scene, the situation in the Arab world and on the international scene, and also some questions of organization.

The escalation of the aggressive preparations of Zionism, the incessant intrigues of U.S. imperialism in the region, and the attempts to dispose of the Palestinian problem and to subvert the Arab national liberation movement are further aggravating the situation, a statement released on the results of the meeting says.

The recent barbarous raid of the Israel air force on a suburb of the Tunisian capital, the hijacking of an Egyptian civilian plane by the U.S. military, the campaign of repression and deportation of Arabs from the West Bank of the Jordan River and Washington's new conspiracies against Libya all testify to the pursuit by the U.S. Administration of the policy of state terrorism, which constitutes an immediate threat to all the Arab peoples.

The document states support for the efforts made by the Lebanese people to achieve national concord in the country and to preserve national and territorial unity and denounces the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and the forces of Zionism and reaction in their bid to prevent the implementation of the Damascus agreement, aimed at ending bloodshed in Lebanon and ensuring the independence and freedom of the country.

The Syrian Communist Party is doing everything necessary to support and consolidate the national anti-imperialist course of Syria.

Touching upon the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Geneva, the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party fully supported the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at averting nuclear war, preventing the militarization of space and promoting the cause of peace in the world. The Politbureau expressed the confidence that the forthcoming meeting would help lessen international tension and revive the policy of detente and normalization of relations among states.

ISRAELIS CONTINUE 'BARBAROUS OPERATIONS' IN LEBANON

LD150616 Moscow TASS in English 2320 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Beirut, November 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent O. Zuyenko reports:

The Israel invaders continue their barbarous operations aimed at evicting the Lebanese population from the so-called "security belt" established by them in the occupied part of south Lebanon.

The aggressors sealed off the Arnun and Yahmur-Skif villages and blocked the road linking them to Nabatiyah. As a result, children from the two communities who attend schools in Nabatiyah were unable to return home. When International Red Cross officials demanded that the schoolchildren be allowed to go through, the occupation authorities threatened to evict from the villages the remaining Arab families. Eye-witnesses say that the invaders laid mines in fields near the Majdal Zun and Tayr-Kharwa villages and that Israeli troops opened fire at a group of farmers going out for field work near the Hula village. One man was killed and several wounded.

In addition to these operations, invaders barbarously shell and machinegun Lebanese communities. Yesterday Israeli artillery repeated opened fire at the Ayn-Oana, Ayn-Busuar, Libbaya and other villages. There are casualties among the civilian population, damage was done to many houses and crops were consumed by fire.

Lebanese newspapers report that members of the Association of Inmates of the Ansar Concentration camp appealed to the international public to come out in defense of the inmates of a concentration camp set up by the Zionists recently at the Majidiya community. A statement released by the association here says that the number of Lebanese patriots thrown behind the barbed wire fence of the new camp is growing from one day to the next.

The Lebanese capital remains relatively calm.

U.S. INVOLVED IN FALASHA AIRLIFT FROM SUDAN

LD142342 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, November 13 TASS -- A trial is in session in Sudan in the case of the airlift of several thousand Ethiopian Jews to Israel. As the MENA agency said, the Sudanese State Security Court heard defendant Musa Ismail, who gave testimony about his direct participation in that operation of American and Israeli secret services code-named "Moses". He admitted among other things that on March 18, 1984 former Sudanese vice president Umar al-Tayyib held talks with U.S. CIA director William Casey, in whose course Washington committed itself to "modernise" the Sudanese counterintelligence organs in exchange for Khartoum's consent to participate in that operation. M. Ismail spoke in detail about the role of the U.S. Embassy in Sudan, which engaged itself in preparation and practial implementation of the plan for the airlift of Ethiopian Jews in U.S. Air Force planes to Israel.

SITUATION IN LIBERIA STILL 'UNCERTAIN'

LD141037 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] London, November 14 TASS -- According to reports from Monrovia, the situation in Liberia remains uncertain. REUTER reports that last night shooting could be heard in different neighborhoods of the capital. Skirmishes continue in the area of the highway linking Monrovia with the international airport. According to official figures ten insurgents and five government troops were killed in two days. Western diplomats, however, are of the opinion that the number of people killed during the recent developments is many times higher, according to REUTER. President Doe said in a radio address that the government fully controls the situation. But, as THE TIMES of London stresses, it is so far impossible to say with certainty whether the attempted coup d'etat was successful or abortive.

UGANDAN INSTABILITY SERVES 'NEOCOLONIALISTS'

LD112244 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Vladlen Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] Talks are going in Nairobi between representatives of the military government of Uganda and the leaders of the National Resistance Army. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst, Vladlen Mikhaylov, writes.

The purpose of the talks is to put an end to internal strife continuing in Uganda for several years. A group of military men headed by Lieutenant General Tito Okello, who came to power in the country on 27 July this year, have reached an agreement with the leaders of most of the military political groups on ending military operations and forming a government of national unity. No agreement was reached with only one of the biggest such groups, the National Resistance Army led by Yoweri Museveni. What's more the group has extended the scale of military operations and that prevents normalizing the situation in the country and leads to new casualties among the civilian population.

According to foreign news agencies, the units of the National Resistance Army have been able to seal off a number of big populated centers in Uganda and their residents are suffering from a shortage of food. Fighting often takes place quite close to the capital Kampala where the people too live in fear and alarm, and all sorts of criminal elements take advantage of this political instability.

It's quite clear that an end should be put to military operations in Uganda. Millions of rank and file people demand this. Uganda's neighbors are also interested in normalizing the situation in the country. This for instance was stressed by the presidents of Kenya and Tanzania when they recently met with the head of the military government of Uganda. Attempts to reach a cease-fire continue. A hopeful sign are reports from Nairobi about the conflicting sides setting up a working commission to draw up the terms of such an agreement. At the same time it is necessary to bear in mind that there are forces inside and outside of Uganda that are interested in the armed conflict going on.

The absence of political stability in Uganda is clearly in the interests of the neocolonialists who are thus able to interfere in the internal affairs of the country. And it's not accidental that attempts are now made to undermine the unity of the military government of Uganda and so upset the talks in Nairobi. It seems that certain elements would like to see Uganda become another Chad.

ANNIVERSARY OF ANGOLA RELATIONS COMMEMORATED

PM140936 Moscow IZVESTIY in Russian 13 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Telegrams Exchanged"]

[Text] On the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Angola the Soviet and Angolan Foreign Ministries have exchanged congratulatory messages. The USSR Foreign Ministry message notes that firm foundations for friendly Soviet-Angolan relations were laid in the years of the Angolan people's armed struggle against the colonizers. The Soviet Union was one of the first to recognize the People's Republic of Angola and established diplomatic relations on the day that independence was proclaimed. In the decade since then Soviet-Angolan cooperation has acquired a multifaceted and qualitatively new nature according with the spirit of relations between the two sovereign and friendly states united by common goals and the ideals of scientific socialism. Confidence is expressed that the all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Angola will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the Soviet and Angolan peoples and for the sake of the triumph of the cause of peace and social progress.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Angola, the Angolan Foreign Ministry message says, has promoted substantial development in the relations of friendship and combat solidarity that have become established between the popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the CPSU since the time of the Angolan people's struggle for national liberation and the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our countries concluded in 1976. Confidence is reaffirmed that traditional friendly relations and cooperation will continue to develop between the peoples, parties, and governments of the Soviet Union and Angola.

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN DECEMBER

PM141747 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

["On the Forthcoming Visit to the USSR of the Federative Republic of Brazil's Minister of Foreign Affairs" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] O. Setubal, minister of foreign affairs of the Federative Republic of Brazil, will make an official visit to the USSR at the beginning of December at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

FISHING AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED WITH PERU

PY141422 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT Nov 85

[Excerpt] Fisheries Minister Jose Palomino has announced that a fishing agreement with the USSR is about to be signed. Under the terms of the agreement, Peru will receive 15 percent of the Soviet ships' catch.

[Begin recording] [Palomino] We are now holding talks with the USSR on an agreement that will allow the Soviets to operate their ships off the Peruvian coast in return for 15 percent of their catch, which will be delivered to EPSEP [Public Enterprise for Fishing Service] at no coast. This means that they will be paying 15 percent of their catch for the right to operate their ships in Peruvian waters.

[Unidentified reporter] How much fish will be made available to the people through this agreement, which provides for 15 instead of 8 percent of the catch?

[Palomino] We want to implement this agreement for 3 or 4 months. Later we will be able to sign broader agreements for longer periods. This agreement involves a relatively small quantity of fish, 60,000 tons, of which Peru will receive 15 percent -- 9,000 tons.

'MILITARY MEN' JOIN CHILEAN PATRIOTIC FRONT

PY122308 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Two members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, FPMR, national leadership have announced that military men, both retired and on active duty, have joined the FPMR to fight against Pinochet's dictatorship. This statement was made in the presence of two international news agency correspondents, one of whom was Carlos Cisternas of the ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The two correspondents were blindfolded and driven to a house somewhere in the capital. They said that upon their arrival they were taken to a narrow room decorated with a Chilean flag and the logo of the FPMR, where two hooded persons who claimed to be FPMR commanders Daniel and Jose Miguel, held a press conference. Another hooded individual carrying a submachine gun was also present at this unusual press conference.

Commander Daniel said that he had information about internal problems within the Chilean Armed Forces and emphasized that military men both retired and on active duty had joined the FPMR. He said that he had received messages through convoluted channels reporting that a so-called group of friends of the FPMR has been organized within the Armed Forces.

Commander Daniel said he did not know the names and ranks of the military men who have joined the FPMR but knew that among them were privates, noncommissioned officers, and officers. He added that they belonged to the Army and the Carabineros.

The two FPMR leaders confirmed that their organization was responsible for the explosion of the car bomb in front of the National Intelligence Center headquarters early on 8 November and that this bomb killed several agents.

The FPMR leaders ruled out the possibility of attacking only selected objectives because in their opinion, the important thing at this point is to struggle to topple Pinochet's regime and restore democracy in the country.

Commanders Daniel and Jose Miguel criticized opposition political leaders because the latter have failed to fully understand the depth of the changes that have taken place in Chile. Commander Jose Miguel explained that the actions of the FPMR aim to make it impossible for the government to control the country and promote popular uprising and a widespread popular rebellion that would topple the regime.

Jose Miguel went on to say that members of other parties who have become disenchanted with their leaders are beginning to join the FPMR. He added that even former Christian Democratic Party members have joined the organization, and announced that the FPMR is currently approaching leaders of various parties to ask them for an opinion about the activities of the FPMR.

ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE GREETS GORBACHEV ON ANNIVERSARY

PM140854 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 85 Second Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

On the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I am pleased on behalf of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] and the Zimbabwean Government and people to send you, Comrade General Secretary, and the Soviet Government and people warm congratulations and friendly greetings.

Your revolution put an end to man's exploitation of man and continues to give hope to millions of oppressed people worldwide. We in Zimbabwe are celebrating this great holiday with you and wish the Soviet people great successes in preparing for and holding the 27th CPSU Congress and in implementing the forthcoming 5-year plan.

It is also worth noting that this May the Soviet people together with the international community celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazism and fascism in the Great Patriotic War.

Permit me to assure you that we share your desire to develop the successes achieved in that great victory. That is why we in Zimbabwe attach great importance to the forthcoming summit between yourself and the U.S. President.

The ZANU-PF and the Zimbabwean Government and people note with satisfaction that our traditional ties and cooperation, founded during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle, are still developing today, when the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people continue to give aid not only to Zimbabwe but also to the Frontline States in strengthening their independence in the face of aggression from imperialist-backed South Africa.

Comrade General Secretary, permit me to express confidence that relations between our two parties, governments, and peoples will continue to deepen.

May I take this opportunity to wish you personally good health and successes in preparing for and holding the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

Esteemed colleague, please accept assurances of my extremely high respect.

Robert Gabriel Mugabe, president and first secretary of the ZANU-PF and Zimbabwean prime minister

CHEBRIKOV'S 6 NOVEMBER SPEECH PUBLISHED

LD111907 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The report made by Comrade Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Committee for State Security of the USSR, has been published in a separate brochure under the title "October -- to New Frontiers in Improving Socialism" ["Oktyabr -- K Novym Rubezham V Sovershenstvovanii Sotsializma"]. The report was made at the festive meeting devoted to the 68th anniversary of the GOSR in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 6 November. The brochure is published by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House.

POLITBURO EXAMINES ECONOMIC PLAN, BUDGET DRAFTS

LD141837 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 14 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee at its regular meeting examined the drafts of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the state budget of the USSR for 1986.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the targets they set are in fundamental agreement with the party's strategic policy of speeding up the country's social and economic advancement and with the requirements of the draft new edition of the Program of the CPSU and draft guidelines for developing the national economy in 1986-90 and through the year 2000.

The fulfillment of the plan for the first year of the 12th five-year plan period will be especially significant to swinging the national economy to the path of intensive growth and increasing the efficiency of the socialist economy. National economic growth will be mostly accelerated through higher labor productivity, conservation of all kinds of resources, and broad application of achievements in science and technology. With a view to updating and retooling production facilities, the pace of capital construction will be quickened markedly. Measures are planned to improve economic and financial work, adopt new methods of economic management and maintain a relentless drive against waste and mismanagement.

The draft plan and budget are geared to further raising the living standards of the population, increasing the real incomes of the working people, improving their housing conditions and medical services, and developing public education and culture. Much attention will be paid to improving the people's provision with supplies through meeting the targets set in the food program and the comprehensive program for developing the production of consumer goods and the service sector.

The Political Bureau stressed that after the plan is endorsed the party, local government and economic bodies and the work collectives should concentrate on organizing a precise fulfilment of the planned assignments. With this aim in mind, it is essential to continue raising the standards of management of every sector and every enterprise, increasing the accountability of the cadres and improving organizational and political work.

Guided by decisions taken at the April 1985 and October 1985 plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee, the Political Bureau considered proposals for further improving the management of the country's agri-industrial sector. In order to ensure a faster growth of agricultural production and to meet the population's requirements for food, it is provided to proceed to planning, financing and managing the agri-industrial sector as a single entity at all levels. Implementation of these measures will make it possible to eliminate departmentalism and increase the integration of farming, the processing industry and the associated services and create the essential prerequisites for further streamlining the economic mechanism of management.

The Politbureau considered the question of improving the use of housing and a more orderly turnover to local soviets of part of housing in apartment blocks built for enterprises and organizations. It was pointed out at the meeting that during the four years of the five year plan period, about 440 million square metres of housing was turned over for tenancy in the country, which made it possible to improve housing conditions for more than 40 million people.

However, the housing problem remains rather acute. Measures were outlined in this connection to improve the use of housing, to perfect legislation on the turning over of part of housing built for enterprises and organizations to local soviets and also on enhancing control over the use of the funds made available to the local bodies of government by enterprises and organizations as their share of investment in housing construction.

The Politbureau approved the results of the talks between the Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev and the Ethiopian delegation led by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. It was noted that those talks, which had passed in an atmosphere of comradeship, friendship, and mutual understanding, had become a major landmark on the road of developing comprehensive political and mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia, and of strengthening ties between the CPSU and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia.

The results of the talks between Soviet leaders and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on questions of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva were discussed. The Politbureau noted that the main attention at the meeting of the leaders of the two countries should be given to the problem of the removal of the nuclear threat on the basis of preventing an arms race in space and folding it up on earth, and stressed the desire of the Soviet side to do everything possible to ensure the success of the Geneva meeting. This, naturally, calls for similar efforts on the part of the American side.

The Politbureau heard Eduard Shevardnadze's account of his visit to the Republic of Cuba and his talks with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and other Cuban leaders, and noted with satisfaction that they had become a fresh manifestation of close fraternal ties between our parties and countries, and of their desire to continue unswervingly to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Cuba in the interests of socialism and struggle for peace and social progress.

The Politbureau expressed satisfaction with the results of the Soviet-Mozambican talks during the visit of a party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Joaquim Chissano, a member of the Politbureau of the Frelimo Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique, to the Soviet Union. The Politbureau also discussed some other questions of the domestic life of the country and of the implementation of its foreign policy of peace.

SCHERBITSKIY SPEAKS AT RESOURCES CONFERENCE

LD131006 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] In Kiev today an all-union seminar dedicated to the rational use of resources in the national economy opened. Taking part was Comrade Shcherbitskiy.

[Begin Shcherbitskiy recording] In the republic at present, the compilation of the scientific-technical program for the 12th 5-Year Plan is being completed. In this we are taking account of experience already accumulated, which persuades us that we should not be distracted by the number of scientific-technical programs. Special purpose plans should be drawn up, above all in the top-priority areas of scientific-technical progress. However the most important thing is to implement, in practice, a close link between programs and plans and to fully supply them with the resources they require. We also expect to obtain substantial savings in labor, material, and financial resources thanks to an acceleration in technical reequipment, reconstruction, and production modernization. We regard this as an extremely urgent [napryazhennaya] task, but a fully realistic one. [end recording]

EDITOR NENASHEV ON REVISION OF PARTY STATUTES

PM131651 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 45, 10 Nov 85 p 12

[Interview with Professor Mikhail Nenashev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, by correspondent Aleksey Kirsanov: "Fundamental Law of The Party's Life" -- date and place not stated; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] [Kirsanov] What made it necessary to amend the statutes approved by the 22nd CPSU Congress in 1961?

[Nenashev] The new tasks and the new conditions of work necessitated drawing up a new edition of the party's programme, the draft of which is already being discussed in the country. The statutes must, of course, be consistent with the programme.

The programme unites us Communists ideologically, and the statutes organizationally. The statutes are called upon to ensure fulfilment of the programme.

[Kirsanov] What is the basic meaning of the changes suggested in the rules?

[Nenashev] To further broaden democracy within the party and to develop the initiative and responsibility of Communists and all party organizations, above all the primary branches. "The more diverse and packed party life is, the deeper its democracy in decision-making on all key matters -- from new admissions to the party to personnel policy -- the stronger and more effective the party's influence is on all social processes," said Mikhail Gorbachev at the October 1985 Plenary meeting of the Central Committee.

[Kirsanov] Many parties have rules of their own. What is specific to the rules of the CPSU?

[Nenashev] Let us begin with the most fundamental things. Lenin, as we all know, elaborated a teaching on a new type of proletarian party, established such a party, and worked out its programme and rules.

What are the main features of the proletarian Party of a new type? It is a forward-looking, vanguard Party, an organized contingent of representatives of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia. It is a party brought together by the unity of views and actions on fundamental matters. Our party is not a sum-total of organizations, but a coherent and interacting integral system. The norms of inner-party life and the principles of party leadership were first worked out by Lenin.

[Kirsanov] What are these principles?

[Nenashev] Democratic centralism, proletarian internationalism, collective leadership, personal responsibility for the assigned job, and conscious discipline of all party members. These principles are formalized as norms of the rules and have the force of law.

[Kirsanov] Pride of place is given to democratic centralism. Many of our readers in capitalist countries believe that democracy and centralism are opposed to each other, that these two principles are incompatible. How is this question tackled in the rules and in the inner-party life of the CPSU?

[Nenashev] Let us turn to Lenin again. Concerning centralism, he wrote in his book "What Is to Be Done? Burning Questions of Our Movement:" "Only a centralized, militant organization that consistently carries out a social-democratic policy, that satisfies, so to speak, all revolutionary instincts and strivings, can safeguard the movement against making thoughtless attacks and prepare attacks that hold out the promise of success." So attack in the first place. Or muster real forces if an attack on capital has not yet been prepared. It is in this spirit that Lenin considered the centralism of a proletarian, militant, class organization.

In the article "Party Discipline and the Fight Against the Pro-Cadet Social-Democrats" Lenin wrote: "We defined it as UNITY OF ACTION, FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION AND CRITICISM. Only such discipline is worthy of the democratic party of the advanced class. The strength of the working class lies in organization. Unless the masses are organized, the proletariat is nothing. Organized -- it is everything. Organization means unity of action, unity in practical operations... The proletariat does not recognize unity of action without freedom to discuss and criticize."

And further: "Democracy does not mean that the masses must trust their individual representatives because they know then; it means that the masses themselves must vote intelligently on the substance of the very important questions at issue."

It is common knowledge that a general party meeting is the supreme organ of every organization. Everyone has a possibility to express his views. The CPSU has the broadest freedom to discuss and criticize. But after the adoption of a decision to a democratic way, i.e., according to the will of the majority, its fulfillment is binding on all members of the organization, regardless of the position they expressed before the decision was passed. "After the competent bodies have decided, all of us, as members of the party, must act as one man," Lenin wrote.

Indeed, the word "centralism" is vigorous and strong. Not "centralism" for its sake alone, but in organic combination with the word "democratic" -- this is a combination of two principles, but by no means of two poles. Let us continue decyphering this principle. It is being able to elect all leading bodies of the party from top to bottom. Yes, there are central bodies, but they are elected by those who are at the "bottom", that is, the fate of centralism is decided on a democratic level. The "top" is prepared by the "bottom".

The principle of democratic centralism presupposes periodic accountancy of party bodies to their party organizations and to higher-ranking committees.

However, we are not infrequently accused of bureaucracy, which is deduced directly from "centralism". But for instance a party bureau, which is in charge of the current work of the party organization, reports back to a party meeting. Here representative democracy is held accountable to direct democracy.

Strict party discipline. This concept is often interpreted in the West as a demand of an especially "centralist" order. But we must have discipline, which no really revolutionary party can do without. This discipline is established by ourselves, and not imposed by someone from on high.

Inasmuch as the party is a voluntary union of like-minded people, anyone who is constrained by this discipline and this organization does not have to join this party and assume this responsibility.

And the subordination of the minority to the majority? This is undoubtedly a sign of democracy, not centralism.

Readers will, perhaps, perceive my views about the trend towards democracy better through the prism of history. The practical methods used by the party in its work have not remained unchanged with the passing of time. During the years of the Civil War and foreign military intervention they "gravitated towards a system of operations orders". Later the Party noted in its documents that the METHODS OF WORK are, above all, methods of extensive discussions of all outstanding questions, discussions of them with complete freedom of inner-party criticism, and methods of collective elaboration of general party decisions until decisions with a binding force on the whole party have been adopted on these questions". This conveys once again the essence of democratic centralism. Yes, when a decision has been passed, it is our custom to fulfil it, not to engage in hollow talks and discussions.

[Kirsanov] Why are the demands made on party members again being specified in the rules? Wasn't there something in the old definition of the Communists' rights and duties that could not be fulfilled or were there any inaccuracies or mistakes?

[Nenashev] Neither the first, second, nor the third. At major turning points, which are absolutely inevitable, when the party carries out massive transformative activity and its entire work is characterized by great dynamism, not everyone can "stay in the saddle". Not everyone has enough knowledge, will and adherence to principle. So now that a steep turn towards intensification, higher production efficiency, faster socio-economic development and technological renewal has come into view, not everyone can resolutely turn and face the new demands. Today Communists must be true catalysts in accelerating scientific and technological progress.

A Communist is duty bound to be an innovator, to possess a precious sense for the new, to be enterprising of the word, not to be afraid to run a real risk or go against the current, if need be. The CPSU attaches fundamental importance to such qualities as readiness to assume responsibility upon oneself and the desire to learn to work better. As a matter of fact, the party demanded these qualities of its members even before. But never in the past have they been so important and indispensable for literally every Communist.

[Kirsanov] Do not such high obligations also presuppose some privileges? Do Communists enjoy privileges?

[Nenashev] As early as 1920 the party said at its 9th Congress: Communists do not enjoy any advantages before other workers, they only have higher responsibilities. Being a member of the party presents no privileges, it only signifies a higher degree of responsibility for everything that is being done in the country, for the destinies of communist construction and social progress. Every Communist must be a model to emulate in work and behavior, in social and personal life. I think it is no accident that the rules of the CPSU first speak about the duties and then about the rights of party members. The emphasis is placed on their duty "to implement, firmly and undeviatingly the party's general line and directives," "to promote actively the ever fuller implementation of the people's socialist self-government", to "expand their political and cultural field of vision," to wage a struggle against views and morals alien to the socialist way of life, to abide strictly by the norms of communist morality, to be true to the idea of proletarian, socialist internationalism, to assert the principle of social justice which is innate in socialism, to display modesty and decency, responsiveness and attentiveness to people, and to combat departmentalism and eye-wash.

[Kirsanov] A Communist's duties include the need to resist those who hamper progress, and to overcome backwardness. Our readers would be interested to know whom the struggle is waged against and how, and what negative phenomena are being overcome.

[Nenashev] The question is of a struggle for the unconditional assertion of the principle of social justice. In this context the party attaches such a significance to vigorous extirpation of unearned incomes, deviations from the socialist principles of distribution, parasitism, profiteering, and a striving towards personal enrichment. We have been making persistent efforts to overcome bureaucracy and formalism, departmentalism and parochialism. Unconscientiousness, abuse of one's official standing, careerism, nepotism and protectionism are resolutely cut short and severely punished. In short, it is a question of uprooting morals that run counter to the socialist way of life.

[Kirsanov] The rights and duties of the citizens of the USSR are defined by the constitution, and the rights and duties of the Communists, by the rules. How do the rules differ in this sense from the constitution?

[Nenashev] We have already said that the rules are the law of life within the party. How are they related to the country's fundamental law -- the constitution? The party rules cannot be at variance with the constitution, but they go much farther in their demands on the party members, thereby reflecting its vanguard character.

We often speak and write about Communists as political fighters. This is not out of love for military lexicon. This reflects what a Communist is. The party acts, drawing on its prestige among the masses. Here I would emphasize the following: A Communist is a person who sees more and farther, who has more discontent with what has already been achieved, a more critical attitutde and dissatisfaction with the results, and whose thought knows no end.

[Kirsanov] If such rigid demands are made on Communists, will the party be able to continue to grow numerically? Will it have enough suitable "human material" for this?

[Nenashev] It certainly will. I also want to make the following point. Ours is a vanguard party, it has never set and does not set itself the task of admitting to its ranks all citizens of the country. One can take the most active part in political life, in administering all the affairs of state and society, without being a member of the CPSU.

The party will constantly increase its demands on each of its members, judge him or her according to attitudes to duty, and evaluate him or her by acts and deeds. The cardinal factors for admission into the ranks of the party have been and remain a person's political, businesslike and moral qualities, honest and decency, and readiness to give all one's forces to the cause of communism.

The strict rules of admittance and control over their observance guard the party against penetration into its ranks of people who are unworthy of the lofty name of a Communist. When a party becomes ruling, elements that are alien to it inevitably begin to make their way into it. That is why concern for the purity of the ranks is a must for the CPSU's work. Now acceptance to the party will, as a rule, take place at open meetings, that is, with the participation of non-party comrades. This means, so to speak, double demands, double controls and double responsibilities. Here I also have in mind the double responsibilities of a Communist for his or her offences to the state and the party.

[Kirsanov] Jurisprudence has what I see as a very fair rule: A person must not be punished twice for the same offence. But Article 12 of the rules says that a party member bears the double responsibility for the infringement of Soviet laws -- to the state and the party.

[Nenashev] I think that there is no contradiction here. A citizen is held accountable once, but a Communist is held accountable both as a citizen and as a party member, moreover, more rigidly than simply a citizen who is not a party member. This is fair. I have already said that members of our party have no privileges. Nor do they naturally enjoy any allowances -- on the contrary, the demands made of them are the highest.

This is the year of the 40th anniversary of Victory, yet another occasion to recall that in the most difficult moments of the war the Communists also had only one privilege: that of being the first to rise up in attack, leading others. Three million Communists failed to return from the battlefields. They paid with their lives for us to be able to carry high, as they did, the sacred name of a member of the party of Lenin.

[Kirsanov] What new tasks do the rules set to primary party organizations?

[Nenashev] The emphasis is on their economic, social and ideological work in the production collective.

The rules accentuate the high creative activity of Communists, the provision of broad publicity, keeping Communists well informed, the education of personnel in the spirit of moral purity and struggle against any manifestations of backward views and sentiments. The principle of work by voluntary effort is being further extended in the party. The new rules recommend setting up standing or provisional commissions and working groups on various aspects of party work, as well as utilizing other forms of drawing communists into the activity of party bodies on a voluntary, unpaid basis.

[Kirsanov] Where does the party get its funds from? MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI readers in capitalist countries doubt that it can exist on relatively low membership dues.

[Nenashev] All the expenditures of the party are covered from its own funds, without any subsidy from the state budget.

Membership dues are not the only source of the CPSU's revenues. Considerable funds accrue, for example, from the party press. We have the world's cheapest newspapers and magazines, but their circulation is large. The newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA alone provides the party with about 14 million roubles a year. And this is far from the only newspaper in the party, and not the largest either.

[Kirsanov] One last question. The rules of the CPSU is a fairly large document in terms of its volume. Is it possible to sum up its gist in a few words?

[Nenashev] Let me quote the following lines from the rules: "The party exists for, and serves, the people. It is the highest form of socio-political organization, the nucleus of the political system and is the leading and guiding force of Soviet society."

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES SCIENCES ACADEMY

LD140407 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2025 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov, (TASS) -- The party documents put forward for nationwide discussion on the eve of the congress have become for Soviet people a clear and well-founded perspective for actions in the name of mankind and peace on earth.

In party organizations and labor collectives they are regarded as an inspired, creative program for improving all aspects of socialist society.

The meeting of Communists of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which took place on 13 November, was marked by its creative atmosphere and by its being directed toward the further stepping up of the country's scientific-technical potential and toward getting under way scientific research for opening up new opportunities for major revolutionary advances in economic intensification. There was discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and of the changes in the party rules.

A report was delivered by Academician Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The publication of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program is an outstanding event in the life of our party and of the whole Soviet people, the rapporteur said. It has vast international importance. The CPSU Program, in its new edition, aims to solve the great dual question -- the perfecting of socialism, the gradual movement toward communism, the ensuring the peace and security of the people, and preventing a nuclear war.

The new edition of the CPSU Program embodies the basic theoretical ideas of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin. It is a major document of contemporary Marxism-Leninism which shows everyone that the CPSU is creatively developing the doctrine of scientific socialism at the new stage of development of the Soviet land and of world development as a whole.

The new edition expresses the continuity of the underlying theoretical and political tenets of the CPSU, and its general line. The draft approved by the October plenum preserves the fundamental clauses of the party program now in effect, and with full justification should therefore be regarded as the new edition of the CPSU Program.

At the same time, the dynamism and forward striving which are characteristic of our party and were expressed with particular clarity at the April and October 1985 Central Committee Plena and in M.S. Gorbachev's speeches, have been embodied in it.

The entire party has greeted with great enthusiasm the creative and innovative spirit which permeates the recent measures. A specific and businesslike nature, realism in appraisal of achievement, exposure and surmounting of shortcomings, elimination of passivity and inertia, a direct appeal to the masses, and broad publicity -- all these components of the Leninist style of work are receiving broad development. The energetic involvement of the working people has increased markedly.

The shortcomings connected with the superfluous detailing in the text of the 1961 program have been removed in the new edition. As a result of deep analysis the party has come to the conclusion of the necessity of the radical acceleration of socioeconomic development on the basis of the scientific-technical reconstruction of the whole national economy.

The grand tasks which have been laid down by the program are being implemented in a certain international situation. The new edition of the program devotes corresponding attention to the problems of world development. A profound Marxist-Leninist description of the arrangement of forces is supplied, as well as of the situation in the two socioeconomic systems -- the socialist one and the capitalist one. The program replies to the most burning question of modern life that worries all mankind -- the question of war and peace.

Imperialism has unleashed an arms race which is unprecedented in scale. The sinister alliance of manufacturers of death and imperialist state power is the main support of extreme reaction and a growing source of military danger. The contradictions between imperialism and the vital interests of mankind are being increasingly laid bare.

An analysis of the international situation has led the CPSU to the conclusion that the danger has increased of an outbreak of nuclear war which would be fraught with distrous consequences for the very existence of civilization. That is why the CPSU states with full force in the program: "There is no higher and more responsible mission that to defend and consolidate peace, to curb the forces of aggression and militarism in the name of the life of the present and coming generations."

The proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in Paris for a radical reduction in nuclear weapons are of vast importance. They are now being discussed by the whole world; millions of people on earth welcome and support them.

Soviet science has a large and growing role in solving the tasks outlined by the program.

Socialism and science are the two most dynamic forces of the present day. They are the bulwark and hope of mankind. This golden alloy should bring outstanding results to the Soviet people, but they will not just arrive by themselves. Much thought and work must be applied, and all party organizations are aiming for this.

The new edition of the program envisages the accelerated development of fundamental elaborations of research with good prospects and their introduction into practice as rapidly as possible. Science is called upon to ensure the accelerated social and economic development of the country and to ensure a reliable defense capability.

The social sciences must become the source of knowledge needed for the adoption of optimal solutions in the sphere of the economic, sociopolitical, and cultural development of the country.

In social science, an important place has belonged and will belong to Marxist-Leninist philosophy, which forms a materialist world view and develops a methodology of the scientific cognition of the world.

The economic theory of socialism is called upon to reflect not only the experience of the USSR's development, but also the combined experience of real socialism, and to develop on its basis ways and methods to develop the material-technical basis of socialism and to gradually transfer to communism.

Today heightened demands are being made upon party-historical scholarship. The great experience of the CPSU should be more broadly placed at the service of perfecting real socialism. For historical scholarship, a topical matter is the elaboration of the laws of the universal historical process, of the history of socialist construction in the USSR and abroad, and of revolutions and the social process.

An extremely fierce struggle is in progress in the world between two world views, a struggle reflecting the polarity of the two world systems. In this struggle, a foremost role falls to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the great vital force and correctness of which are confirmed by the entire progress of social development.

The rapporteur stressed the important role of Communists in scientific establishments. They are called on to stand in the front rows of researchers of the new and to support daring research and the development of new ideas and directions.

Enormous large-scale tasks now stand before scientists. In the resolving of these tasks, as was stressed by M.S. Gorbachev, "We must not be slow, we must not bide our time, for there is no time left for getting into the swing of things: It has been exhausted by the past. We must move only forward, building up speed."

In conclusion Boris Ponomarev said: The struggle for the realization of the majestic aims laid down in the program, going into the 21st century, will satiate with new rich content the material and spiritual life of the Soviet people. The all-round perfection of socialism and the step-by-step movement forward toward communism, will raise even higher the prestige of the country of soviets, and will increase its influence on the course of world history. Using Lenin's words, "Our program will be a most strong material for propaganda and agitation, will be that document on the basis of which the workers will say: 'Here are our comrades, our brothers, here our common cause is made.'"

Academicians Nikolay Zhavoronkov, Vladimir Kirillin, Vladimir Kudryavtsev, Konstantin Frolov, Lev Melentyev, Isaak Mints, and Boris Lovov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who spoke at the meeting, noted that top priority must be allotted to the development of basic scholarship. It is scholarship which serves as the generator of ideas, opens up breakthroughs into new fields, and provides ways to a new level of efficiency. It is essential to turn academic institutions toward expanding research with a technical slant, and to increase their role and responsibility for the creation of the theoretical bases of technical and technological forms which are new in principle. The great significance of the participation of Soviet scholars in the defense of peace was stressed.

The participants in the meeting unanimously endorsed the drafts of the new edition of the party program and amendments to the CPSU Rules, and the course of the party toward speeding up the country's socioeconomic development, and toward energetic struggle in the international arena for the cause of peace and the security of the peoples.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM ON TASKS

LD131837 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes in the CPSU Statutes, and of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and for the Period through the Year 2000, is taking place in Moscow in a businesslike atmosphere and with great interests.

A plenum of the Moscow Gorkom today examined the work of the city party organization in preparing for the party congress. A report was delivered by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

The plenum outlined specific measures to increase labor and public activity by Muscovites, to increase the rates of development of production and labor productivity, to achieve a fuller use of reserves, the successful conclusion of the 5-year plan, and to worthily meet the 27th CPSU Congress.

GARBUZOV FUNERAL SET FOR 15 NOVEMBER

LD131455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The commission organizing the funeral of USSR Finance Minister Vasiliy Fedorovich Garbuzov states that the coffin with Garbuzov's body will be placed in Red Banner Hall of the Central House of the Soviet Army, named after Frunze, Commune Square, House 20. The hall will be open to bid farewell to the deceased from 1000-1300 on 15 November. The funeral of Vasiliy Fedorovich Garbuzov will be held on 15 November at 1400 at the Novodevichyy Cemetery.

DEATH OF MARSHAL POKRYSHKIN ANNOUNCED

LD141637 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 14 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government hereby announce with deep sorrow that Marshal of the Air Force Aleksandr Pokryshkin, a notable Soviet military commander, a famed Second World War pilot and three times Hero of the Soviet Union, died in the 73rd year of his life after a long and grave illness.

The obituary, signed by Soviet party leaders, statesmen and senior military commanders, notes that the Soviet people and their Armed Forces sustained a grievous loss as a loyal son of the Communist Party and a famed hero of the Great Patriotic War departed from life. Throughout his life he was serving dedicatedly to his socialist homeland, defending it and improving its defense capability.

Pokryshkin was in the fighting army from the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War to its victorious end. He commanded a squadron and a guards fighter regiment and in May 1944 was appointed commanding officer of an Air Force division. He fought at the southern, north Caucasian, and First, Second and Fourth Ukrainian fronts, and made his mark as an outstanding organizer of air battles and an innovator in tactics. His famous dictum, "height-speed-maneuver-fire," was employed effectively by Soviet pilots. His talents as commander and his consummate skills as pilot won him popularity among the Soviet people and their love and respect. Pokryshkin downed 59 enemy planes in 156 dogfights.

After the war, holding responsible posts of commander of large integrated air force formations and deputy commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces of the country, Pokryshkin contributed substantially to the development of the Air Defense Air Force, to raising its combat readiness, and to improvements in tactics and operational skills.

Since November 1981, Pokryshkin was an inspector general of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR.

BARTKEVICH APPOINTED LATVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD121022 Riga in Latvian to Europe 1930 GMT 6 Nov 85

[From the "Amber Coast" program]

[Excerpts] News from the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: Leonard Bartkevich has been appointed deputy chairman of the Latvinan SSR Council of Ministers and Latvian SSR minister of foreign affairs. Viktor Krumin has been released of the duties of deputy chairman of Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs in connection with his retirement on pension.

Leonard Bartkevich is 53 years of age. Since [words indistinct] chairman of the Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee.

41-year-old journalist and historian Ivar Kezber has been appointed chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. [words indistinct] after that was chairman of the Latvian Committee for Cultural Relations with Fellow Countrymen Abroad. [words indistinct] was one of Latvia's more popular commentators of international events.

AKHMEDOVA NAMED UZBEK CULTURE MINISTER

WA131000 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 27 October publishes on page 1 an ukaz from the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing that Matbua Amirsaidovna Akhmedova has been appointed republic minister of culture. Page 4 of the same issue carries an announcement that former Uzbek Minisrer of Culture Comrade Zakhra Rakhimbabayeva was relieved of her duties in connection with her retirement.

'GROUP THEFT' OF DIAMONDS IN YAKUT REPORTED

PM121650 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by P. Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy under the rubric "After Item in IZVESTIYA": "Stopping Theft"]

[Text] On the basis of the material contained in the article "Rascals and scatterbrains" published in IZVESTIYA No 256 in September 1985, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy reports that there was indeed an unsatisfactory situation concerning the safekeeping of diamond-bearing raw materials at the "Yakutalmaz" association. The guilty officials at the association and the Mirnyy City Militia Department have been severely disciplined and punished by the party; Comrade M.I. Mokin, deputy director general and the person responsible for this sector of work, has been relieved of his duties and expelled from the CPSU; and Comrade A.N. Kazakov, deputy chief of the militia city department, has been demoted.

The group theft of diamonds at factory No 12 was brought to light as the result of preventive work by the association and painstaking surveillance of the suspects.

The state of affairs at the "Yakutalmaz" association was examined at a ministry collegium session, after which a special order was issued. A list of the measures that are being taken has been sent in reply to the Yakut ASSR Supreme Court decision that the ministry received.

As revealed by a check carried out by specialists from the ministry and the USSR MVD in November 1984 and August 1985, considerable work has been done at the association to improve the state of safekeeping of diamonds, the number of people with direct access to the raw material has been reduced to a minimum, robot sorting of concentrates has been introduced, closed-circuit television has been set up for constant visual monitoring of units where diamond-bearing concentrate accumulates, and the quality of the service of the militia officials guarding the aforesaid units has been improved.

At the same time the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy is taking measures to introduce fully automated processing of diamond-bearing raw materials, to improve technical security means, to involve broad strata of the public in questions of ensuring the safekeeping of socialist property, and to step up contacts with local internal affairs organs, which should provide positive results and will make it possible to prevent the possibility of theft of valuables in the future.

PACIFISTS PREVENTED FROM DELIVERING MESSAGE

AU141710 Paris AFP in English 1702 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, Nov 14 (AFP) -- Police prevented about ten pacifists from delivering an appeal to the U.S. Embassy for better U.S.-Soviet relations, coming just before next week's leader Mikhail Gorbachev, dissident sources said here today.

The message, addressed to both leaders meeting in Geneva on November 19 and 20, called for a "massive increase in exchange of information, ideas and people" between the two countries.

Police stopped some of the pacifists, from the outlawed "Group for Trust Between the United States and the Soviet Union," in the street before they could deliver the message to the U. S. Embassy here Wednesday and escorted them back to their homes, the sources said.

Others from the same group, founded in 1982, were also forbidden from leaving home until late tonight, the sources said.

The pacifists said that the Communist Party Central Committee had acknowledged receipt of the message, which was sent by mail.

The message proposed the creation of a "joint commission of trust" composed of representatives of both countries as well as pacifists.

CORRECTIONS TO ECONOMIC SOCIAL GUIDELINES

The following corrections pertain to the Economic and Social Guidelines 1986-1990 and Through 2000 (Draft, 1985) published in the 12 November Supplement to the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

Page I 1, paragraph 15 lines 4-5 should read "...the construction of gas refueling [gazozapravochnyy] stations is to ..." (substituting "gas refueling" for "gasoline");

Page M 5, paragraph 2, line 9 should read "...of the Tajik gold are combine and ..." (substituting "gold" for "iron").

W. SIBERIA OIL INDUSTRY DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

PM081020 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Nov 85 p 1

[Own correspondent Yu. Belanov and TASS correspondent V. Zhilyakov report: "From Positions of Common Interest"]

[Text] Tyumen -- The strengthening of the fuel and energy base is the basis of the party's main course in developing the Soviet economy. This was again stressed by the draft new edition of the CPSU Program.

The conference of the party and economic aktiv of Tyumen and Tomsk oblasts held in September defined a range of tasks on whose resolution the effectiveness of our main oil-producing region, West Siberia, depends.

The practical steps to implement what has been planned were examined by an all-union conference held recently on the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers in Surgut, in which the leaders of many ministries, departments, main administrations, associations, and scientific research and project institutes took part.

It was noted at the conference that this year deliveries of machine building output have increased by more than 50 percent.

But alarming facts were cited too. Around 3,000 km of substandard electric cable has accumulated at operational facilities of the main administration for petroleum and gas in the Tyumen region [Glavtyumenneftegaz]. At the same time over 400 oil wells are standing idle because of shortages of this cable. Around 1 million metric tons of oil were not produced in August-September for this reason alone. For a long time the ministry of the electrical equipment industry has been unable to organize series production of induction and valve [kranovyy] engines for pumping units and of automatic drilling tongs with waterproof and frostproof insulation, and the field men have justifiable complaints about the unreliable work of oil extraction installations, reservoir pressure maintenance pumps, and gas lift equipment.

The amount of drilling work at main administration subunits is growing with every passing year. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to sink more exploratory oil wells than in all the years of the opening up of Siberia's oil resources.

Hence stem the urgent tasks of scientists, designers, and engineers called upon to provide the well drillers with highly productive equipment. However, drill men still do not have reliable downhole motors. The ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building's new drilling installation, on which many hopes were pinned, turned out to be cumbersome, difficult to install, and poorly adapted for work under northern conditions.

The Tyumen oilmen are helped in their creative quest by 40 of the country's institutes, of which 15 are sectorial and the remainder academic institutions and VUZes. Last year alone the Glavtyumenneftegaz allocated them around R40 million for research under various contracts and schedule orders and through central funds. But what were the returns? After long disputes and calculations the economic effect was determined as R21.3 million. In the last 10 years the collective at the West Siberian branch of the All-Union Scientific Research and Project Design Institute of Oil Machine-Building has produced 116 inventions and received inventor's certificates and a number of patents for them. But most of these developments did not reach the fields. Of the branch's 16 developments recommended for series production by interdepartmental commissions, only a handful reached plant shops.

In the assessment of specialists, over half of the almost 250 main types of equipment now being delivered by industry for West Siberia do not correspond to high demands. This is causing serious concern to oilmen and gas workers, because in the forthcoming 5-year plan the number of exploratory wells in the West Siberian fields will double and the proportion of mechanization in extraction is approaching 100 percent.

As V. Dinkov, minister of the oil industry, stressed, the prevailing situation requires urgent measures to be taken to radically improve the technical level and reliability of oil and drilling equipment.

Our sector, V. Chernomyrdin, minister of the gas industry, noted, has drawn the requisite conclusions from the work and calculations of the oilmen. The course has been set of creating major comprehensively automated gas extraction enterprises, which will be built on the basis of highly prefabricated modular equipment.

It is a large-scale task, and cannot be resolved without front-ranking and reliable equipment. The creation of equipment for the first condensate pipelines brooks no delay. Construction and installation work on the Samotlor gas lift compressor station was completed more than a year ago. But it is impossible to use it effectively because of the low quality of equipment manufactured at the Dzerzhinskiy plant in Baku.

The Tyumen Party Obkom and the oil main administration collective are doing everything to ensure that before the end of the year the country obtains 1 million metric tons of raw material every 24 hours from the Tyumen fields. It is possible to achieve this target without waiting for all realted ministries and departments to cardinally restructure their work. Reserves exist which must be utilized immediately. After all, it must be admitted that oilmen sometimes break the rules for the use of oilfield equipment.

Here are some statements by the conference participants.

G. Voronovskiy, minister of the electrical equipment industry: I believe the criticism is just; we will be rectifying the situation, specifically, we pledge to make good quality and reliable electric cables. We will considerably increase the service life of submersible pumps. We are now working of the creation of a new electric motor for wells and a more efficient power unit for multiple pumping stations. Backup technical service stations are being set up in oil and gas centers.

V. Polyakov, minister of the automotive industry: Siberians are in acute need of frost-resistant and all-terrain trucks. Yet we often dispatch such vehicles to other areas. Along with the leaders of the USSR Gossnab we pledge to immediately eradicate the disruptions in delivering this equipment. We will increase capacity at all of the sector's plants for the production of trucks adapted for northern use.

S. Afanasyev, minister of heavy and transport machine building: We have been asked from this rostrum to urgently organize production of diesels for powerful trucks. We will fulfill this wish by manufacturing 100 such diesels in the near future. I also want to report that the program worked out by our specialists along with oilmen, gas workers, and prospectors envisages increasing the operational life of drilling installations to 7,500 hours.

The conference particpants waited with understandable impatience to hear what the representatives of the ministry of chemical and petroleum machine building would say. In the summer of last year a meeting was held in Baku on the initiative of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA to discuss the question: What equipment should there be for oilmen? Siberians get almost half of their oilfield equipment from plants of the "Soyuzneftemash" all-union production association.

What has changed over the last 18 months?

"The amount of substandard output in certain types of equipment produced by Baku plants has even increased," L. Ovisiy, chief mechanic at Glavtyumenneftegaz, noted. "In the last 18 months alone the main administration has put in claims to the ministry for over R1 million."

Neither R. Ismaylob, association chief, nor V. Reznichenko, deputy ministry of chemical and petroleum machine building, could answer that question. The conference noted the initiative of the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building. With no excessive holdups the ministry has organized firms to service spare parts for the oil and gas industries. In this connection it was noted that with ministries' help it is not so difficult without great losses to reorganize Tyumen enterprised to help oilmen and gas workers more effectively.

"Let's work together, side by side," drilling foreman P. Yevtyshenko said when the conference participants familiarized themselves with his team. "Give us reliable equipment and we promise not to let you down!"

That is the opinion everyone resolving under difficult conditions the nationwide task of strengthening the country's fuel and energy base.

COSMOS-1702 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 13 NOV

LD131812 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 13 TASS -- The artificial earth's satellite "Cosmos-1702", the next in turn, was launched today in the Soviet Union.

Scientific equipment for the continuation of space exploration is installed on board the satellite.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parametres: -- The initial period of revolution -- 90.2 minutes; the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) -- 399 km; the minimal distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) -- 207 km; the inclination of the orbit -- 72.8 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, the satellite is fitted out with a radio system for the accurate measurement of the elements of the orbit and with a radiotelemetric system for transmitting to the earth the data on the work of the instruments and scientific apparatuses.

The equipment installed on board the satellite functions normally.

The coordinating and computer centre is processing the incoming information.

ORBITAL STATION'S WORK PROGRAM FOR 13 NOV

LD131355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Today's flight program for the crew manning the Salyut-7-Soyuz-T-14-Cosmos-1686 orbiting complex includes geophysical experiments and medical check-ups. Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh, and Aleksandr Volkov will also take several series of photographs as part of the extensive program for researching the earth's natural resources and studying the environment and will continue visual observations of individual regions of land and world's oceans.

SPACE RESEARCH ON VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES

LD150024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1605 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Baku, 13 Nov (TASS) -- The possibilities of biologically active substances of vegetable origin to raise the stability of organisms in conditions of space flight have been confirmed by Soviet scientists. This is one of the joint works of staff of the Botanical Institute of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences and the crew of Soviet orbital complexes. They researched samples of peas, onions, beets, and orchid, which have been in space.

Cosmonaut Georgiy Grechko, who visited the institute in Baku, proposed a program for further joint work with the Azerbaijani botanists. The Baku institute is carrying out research jointly with scientific organizations of the CEMA member countries on the problem of studying antimutagens of the environment in the framework of the "Man and Biosphere" program.

'PHOBOS' MARS PROBE EXPERIMENT SET FOR 1988

LD142344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] A decision was made in Moscow today to set up an international scientific council under Academician Sagdeyev's leadership on the Phobos space project. Our commentator Petr Pelekhov is at the microphone.

[Pelekhov] Phobos is the name of one of the two satellites of Mars, and it is also the name of an international project that has the purpose of studying the planet Mars itself from orbit around Mars and the first ever direct study of the satellite Phobos itself. Work on the project is already in full swing, and a time has been set for the launch, that is, in the summer of 1988. Altogether under this project there are provisions for conducting more than 20 experiments, but the most interesting experiment will, of course, be the landing on Phobos by two small automatic long-term stations, each weighing together with its scientific equipment 50 kg, and of course the conducting of scientific work from these stations. Incidentally, one of the tasks is the very precise determination of the trajectory of the movement of Phobos. Scientists are of the opinion that the Mars satellite is an asteroid that has been captured by the planet and is gradually falling toward Mars. Indeed the scientists want to ascertain when it will fall into Mars.

Experiments for this flight are being prepared by virtually the same countries and specialists that prepared the Vega project, which involves a flight to Halley's comet. There are two additional countries, Sweden and Finland, and also the European Space Agency.

The work on the Vega project has been a unique school of joint cooperation for the international scientific collective and has developed its creative potential. In this connection I should like to say that Washington is claiming that the SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative, will facilitate the development of scientific and technological thought, but it is a question here of the militarization of space, that is, about increasing the danger for everyone. What then do the participants in the Phobos project think on this score? I asked Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich Balebanov, deputy director of the project, about this:

[Begin Balebanov recording] We are aware that many scientists in West Europe and the United States are flatly refusing to take part in the SDI, even in scientific research on this system, while states are contentedly embarking on it. Well, you already know that our state, our government, has proposed the setting up of a world space organization to direct projects connected with outer space for all mankind and with a peaceful outer space. Our collective, which is only a miniature one compared with such an organization, is indeed the prototype of such an organization and a tiny model of such an organization. We and all the participants of the collective fully support the proposal for the organization of worldwide work on peaceful outer space, and on space research. [End recording]

[Pelekhov] The Vega and Phobos projects are of unprecedented scale in the history of astronautics and the international coordinated work on their implementation is unique, unique up till now, that is, because the future belongs to a peaceful outer space.

SCIENTISTS DISCUSS LASER DEVELOPMENTS

LD150001 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 12 November broadcasts a 9-minute report by correspondent Andrey Zelentsov, focusing on projects that have received state prizes in science and technology. Reporting from the Institute of Physics and the Institute of General Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Zelentsov summarizes the 25-year history of lasers. Aleksey Petrovich Shotov then demonstrates lasers fractions of a millimeter in size, which have now found practical application in fiber optic communications, optical electronics and data recordings.

He explains how these lasers work and how the infrared irradiation can be altered depending on the type of current fed, and the frequency altered -- on the basis of these lasers, spectrometers have been devised which have a resolving capacity 1,000 times higher than the spectral instruments usually used.

These lasers have become the basis for development of high-resolution spectroscopy, creation of gas analysis instruments and for discovering impurities polluting the atmosphere. Infrared laser spectroscopy methods offer good prospects in all spheres where rapid analysis of gas admixtures is required, such as in deriving pure substances in micro-electronics, chemistry and metallurgy: in power engineering; in the gas extraction industry and other industries.

Dr Yuriy Vasilyevich Gasychkin, head of a laboratory in the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of General Physics, demonstrates an instrument which can be used to register the slightest admixture in the atmosphere, consisting of a laser and receiver. The substance to be tested is either in the atmosphere or in a test tube, and the data can be obtained in any convenient form -- a video diagram, numerical table or any other form. A video monitor is displaying date on the concentration of carbon monoxide in the atmosphere. The instrument measures 1 molecule of carbon monoxide in 100 million molecules of air. The screen is at present measuring the air in the room -- the staff has just come back from their lunch break in the smoking room, and the screen registers the influx of polluted air.

Monitoring of extra-pure substances requires a much higher level of accuracy, and the laboratory has managed to develop processes with enhanced sensitivity, registering one molecule of admixture in 10 billion molecules of the basic substance. The new vistas of measurement technology are essential for further development of scientific and technical progress. The collective will be working in this direction in the 5-year period ahead.

NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT OUTLINED

LD151133 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 15 Nov 85

["The Strategy of Nuclear Power Industry Development in the U.S.S.R." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 15 TASS -- Nuclear power industry is not simply competitive, it is superior to other sources of energy as regards the sum total of such factors, as efficiency, reliability, safety and the impact on the environment, Academician Valeriy Legasov and a corresponding member of the Academy of Science of the U.S. S.R. Feoktistov write in the latest issue of the magazine PRIRODA (NATURE). Both are staffers of the Moscow-based Institute of Nuclear Power.

Starting with the inauguration of the first nuclear power plant at Obninsk near Moscow (1954) the nuclear power industry has been steadily developing in the European part of the country -- new plants are under construction and the operating ones are in the process of expansion. The reasons are mainly economic, the authors note, although the Soviet Union has no equals in the world as regard the reserves of organic fuel, the bulk of it is in the Asian part of the country, while 80 percent of fuel are consumed in the European region. This is why one of the current tasks in the Soviet Union now is to cushion the effect of this disproportion through large-scale use of nuclear power in the country's power industry. The solution of that problem promises the country the saving of enormous funds.

Recalling that the aggregate capacity of nuclear power plants in the U.S.S.R. now stands at about 24 million kw , Valeriy Legasov and Lev Feoktistov stress that in the future the development of the nuclear power industry will proceed along the lines of boosting the capacity of reactors and increasing their concentration at one site. It is mainly planned to build big nuclear power plants with a capacity of 4-7 million kw . The short-term task is the construction of nuclear thermoelectric stations which produce both heat and electricity, as well as of nuclear heating plants.

Today the development of the nuclear power industry in the U.S.S.R. is planned on the basis of the construction and use of thermal reactors. In the coming 10-12 years, the Soviet scientists stress, priority will be allocated to the construction of fast reactors. The Beloyarskaya nuclear power plant (the Urals region) has the world's largest operating fast reactor with a capacity of 600,000 kwt. It will serve as a prototype for serial 800,000-kwt units and even reactors of even grater capacity.

Touching on the problem of safety of nuclear power plants for man and environment, Valeriy Legasov and Lev Feoktistov recall: Over the 31 years that passed since the first nuclear power unit went into operation there has not been any serious accidents at Soviet nuclear power plants -- accidents that would pose a threat to the population. There has not been a single failure to the normal operation of nuclear power plants which would lead to the contamination of the atmosphere, water or soil.

Studies carried out in the Soviet Union have demonstrated that nuclear power plants do not affect the health of the population, including the level of cancer, and do not produce genetic changes. The results of the studies and the analysis of the operation of many nuclear power industry facilities testifies that it can ensure the "cleanest" way of energy production and has a minimal effect on the environment, the authors emphasize.

BRIEFS

INTEGRATED POWER GRID -- Moscow, November 13 TASS -- A new energy bridge will link soon the banks of the Danube in the area of the Soviet-Romanian border. The 750 kilovolt power transmission line -- a joint project of Bulgaria. Romania and the Soviet Union -- is close to its completion. This new line of the "Peace" power grid is one of the most important projects of socialist economic integration. The biggest supplies of energy through the power grid starting at the south Ukrainian nuclear power station will come to Romania. Bulgaria also has a stake in the speediest completion of this line, which links with it a rhythmic and uninterrupted operation of the first one-million kilovolt nuclear power generation set under construction in that country. The "peace" integrated power grid functions in accordance with the principles of full independence of national systems and efficient coordination of joint efforts. In case of breakdown at a power station in one of the countries, current will be supplied through the "peace" transmission lines from the neighbour states. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 13 Nov 85 LD]

ATOMIC POWER GENERATION -- The Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya atomic power station has generated 20 million kwh since it began operation. Two 1 million kw sets are switched into the national grid here. Construction of a third is in full swing. Work is under way on the sites of future hydropower stations and pumped storage power stations which will operate in unison with the atomic station. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Nov 85 LD]

SECOND ZAPOROZHYE AES SET -- The second set of Zaporozhye AES was handed over for service today. The set's capacity is 1 million kw. The construction workers have now undertaken the construction of four such 1 million kw sets and they will be handed over at intervals of 1 year. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Nov 85 LD]

PUMPED-STORAGE GES -- At Zagorsk pumped-storage GES, the first power set has been assembled. By the end of the year a second set will be ready. The economic development guidlines provide for major nuclear power stations in the European part of the USSR and in the Urals, and for thermal stations in Eastern regions, with a capacity of 4 to 6 million kw. Pumped-storage stations will store their power at off-peak periods, and produce power when required. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 13 Nov 85 LD]

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION -- Moscow, 11 Nov (TASS) -- The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has informed a TASS correspondent that Soviet electricity production over the past 10 months has increased by 3.7 percent to reach 1,157 trillion kwh. This has been achieved by speeding up modernization of existing sets and commissioning new ones; around 20 sets are presently under construction. Due to the installation of more powerful and economic equipment, the USSR has now overtaken Great Britain, France, the FRG, and the United States in reducing average fuel consumption per kwh of energy produced. Since 1981, modernization has been carried out in stations with a total capacity of 20,000,000 kw, and this figure is to be tripled in the "next few years".

Over R40,000,000 is being spent this year on modernization in the fuel and power complex - 11 percent more than last year. The new equipment will save up to 20 million tons of petroleum annually and sharply reduce environmental pollution. Over the past 4 years the USSR's power output has grown by 16 percent and the country's power production capacity now exceeds 300 million kw. Further growth will come largely from atomic power stations, whose output will increase by 5 - 7 times by the end of the century. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0740 GMT 11 Nov 85 LD]